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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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21 APRIL 1987

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE MINISTERS CALL FOR MORE TRADE WITH EAST BLOC

EA222124 Dakar PANA in English 1455 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 Mar (PANA)--Africa should hold a special meeting to define its position on important trade matters underlying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) multilateral trade negotiations. This was recommended by the ninth session of African ministers of commerce, which ended Friday night in Addis Ababa. To increase developing countries' participation in the negotiations, a seminar will take place in Dakar at a date to be fixed later.

Participants also expressed concern over the diversification of Africa's trade partners. In this regard the two-day ministerial meeting suggested that the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNSTAD), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ESA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) should continue to assist the continent with a view to strengthening its "trade relations with socialist countries in Eastern Europe". They should make the same proposal part of the multilateral trade negotiations and the global system of trade preferences.

African ministers considered the "negative" hold of transnational companies on domestic and inter-African trade. Each country should solve this problem according to its realities, they said. African countries were urged to start a dialogue with these companies at national, sub-regional and regional levels to identify the areas in which they could integrate their activities in the development process.

The ministerial session also decided that transnational corporations should support the efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency at the sub-regional level, a view Prof Adebayo Adedeji of the ECA also expressed in his address to the conference.

The ministerial conference also adopted resolutions on the fifth pan-African fair and on the financial situation of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO). The member states of this association were requested to pay their contributions and arrears to enable the AATPO play its role in the Lagos plan of action for inter-African trade development. The

fifth fair will be held in July 1988 in Kinshasa under the theme "Promotion of Inter-African Trade, an Integration Factor of African Economies". The conference expressed satisfaction over the \$500,000 grant the OAU gave for the event.

Participants also considered the situation of fully and partly land-locked as well as insular countries. They requested an assessment of existing transit corridors and measures likely to strengthen them. A report will be submitted on this issue to the next ministerial conference scheduled for March 1988.

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CS0: 3400/355

WHO OFFICIAL DOWNPLAYS AIDS THREAT TO CONTINENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 87 p1

[Text]

THE head of the World Health Organisation in Africa, Dr Gottlieb Monekosso, yesterday set the record straight about Aids in Africa "because the economies of some of our countries are being threatened by unreliable and unverified information".

In an interview with The Herald yesterday the Congo-based regional director said the truth was:

- Aids (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) did not exist in Africa or anywhere else in the world before 1980. This was despite claims by scientists that a virus, resembling the Aids virus had been identified in Africa, particularly in remote areas prior to that.

- Aids was only a serious problem in 10 African countries.

Dr Monekosso said the WHO office was not concerned about the origins of the Aids virus but how to combat the fatal disease.

"The world should

avoid setting up barriers between peoples, countries and races because of Aids. This is irresponsible and based on unverified and unreliable information that is threatening the economies of some countries in Africa."

Aids was only a problem in three or four African countries until about two years ago. The disease had followed the main international air travel routes.

Until about one year ago, African countries had been reluctant to talk about Aids. "All African countries, without exception, are now concerned about the spread of the disease and are joining the WHO in strategies it has set out to fight the disease, vigorously."

Aids was contracted essentially by sexual contact. Any bona fide tourist to Africa interested in the continent's wonderful scenes "should have no difficulty."

Dr Monekosso said that it was in fact people who "lived life beyond the

ordinary" like prostitutes, drug abusers and homosexuals and those who generally liked excitement who were at risk.

The WHO's strategy to combat Aids was:

- Public information about Aids that included avoiding unhealthy sex practices.

- Protection of patients in hospital by testing blood before it is transfused.

- Care in the manufacture and use of blood products.

- Research to determine the prevalence of the Aids virus.

- The co-ordination of national and district committees to fight Aids.

Dr Monekosso stressed that the majority of African countries had not reported Aids as a major problem. On the other hand in some countries, prostitutes were an unfortunate victim of poverty.

Some European countries had warned their nationals against visiting some African countries because of Aids.

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CSO: 5400/132

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Pursuant to the 23 January 1987 communique issued by the Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Angola concerning the launching of further attacks by racist South Africa against the Angolan people, the following information is provided.

On the morning of 24 January 1987, South African forces, including Battalions 52, 54 and 101, penetrated the province of Cunene at the 20 marker. They were equipped with vehicles of the Kasper type, as well as artillery and aviation resources. Shortly afterward these forces reached the localities of Chicuko and Chitumbo, about 50 kilometers from our territory.

On that same day, enemy reconnaissance patrols were also reported in the areas of Chiede, Evale and Chilau.

On 25 January 1987, pursuing their aggression, racist army forces made up of a battalion with 34 vehicles of the Kasper and armored types, supported by five fighter-bombers and 12 combat helicopters, attacked the commune of Mongwa, 53.5 kilometers from Ondjiva.

At the same time they attacked our forces in Namalanka, 17.5 kilometers to the east of Mongwa on the Mongwa-Xangongo highway, while other forces traveling in four armored vehicles attacked the advance detachment in Kaluvango, 20 kilometers to the south of Cahama. That same day, the racists attacked one of our Frontier Guard positions in Otchikango, resulting in the disappearance of some combatants in the Angolan Frontier Guard Troops (TGFA).

As of the present, the South African troops are still in our territory, and are carrying out intensive air and land patrols along the road linking Xangongo with Ondjiva and preventing normal traffic for vehicles and goods, while at the same time they are threatening Ondjiva and Xangongo.

Meanwhile, the enemy has increased reconnaissance flights over the province of Kuando-Kubango, more precisely in the areas of Caiundo and Kuxi.

To date these actions have saddened us with the following casualties in our forces: one individual dead, six missing and a number of vehicles destroyed.

The enemy has suffered the loss of 16 vehicles destroyed and one helicopter shot down.

In connection with this aggression designed to hinder the elimination of banditry, to destabilize southern Africa and as a result to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia, the Ministry of Defense once again informs the domestic and international public of its condemnation of these acts of state terrorism, which may lead to serious consequences.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

Luanda, 29 January 1987, Year of the 10th Anniversary of the Party and the Consolidation of the People's Regime

Col-Gen Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale)
Minister of Defense

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CSO:3442/104

RSA AGGRESSION PLANS, RELATIONS WITH CUBANS DISCUSSED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 29 Jan 87 p 18

[Article by Henrique Olivais]

[Excerpt] Once again, the Luanda government denounces preparations for renewed "South African aggression in Cunene province," while the news agency ANGOP reports that UNITA forces attacked the Galanga commune in Huambo, resulting in 133 civilian deaths and 53 injuries. Furthermore, a UNITA communique states that there have been major upheavals in the relationship between the MPLA armed forces (the FAPLA) and the Cuban soldiers that are stationed in Angola, and that it has been announced that Chevron, the U.S. owner of Gulf Oil that operates in Cabinda, is negotiating with European oil companies to sell 20 percent of its operations in that region.

So, the situation in Angola is not terrific. Despite the fact that the country is in the midst of the rainy season when military actions usually quiet down, that is not happening this year. It is clear that UNITA has been getting the best of this confrontation, which has been going on for more than 10 years.

MPLA Accuses the South Africans

A communique from the Angolan Ministry of Defense signed by Col Pedro Maria Tonha, "Pedale", warns of the danger posed by a possible attack with unpredictable consequences and goes on to say that the South Africans are again trying to launch a major act of aggression against Angola from a heavy concentration of regular units stationed in Cunene province. The communique also accused South African forces of having attacked an Angolan forces' position 25 kilometers east of Xangongog on the 19th of this month.

Relations Worsen Between Cubans and Angolans

As for the deterioration of the relations between Cubans and Angolans, the UNITA communique specifically states that during the first half of this month more than 1,000 people died of poisoning in Luanda's Kzenga bairro because they ate food purchased from the Cubans that is presumed to have been intended for the villages in the UNITA zones. There have been incidents in both Kuanza Norte and in Malange since the 19th of this month.

In the former area, shots were exchanged between FAPLA troops and Cubans in the Lukala neighborhood, claiming victims on both sides and forcing the local population to take refuge in the nearby woods. In Malange, angry FAPLA members attacked the Cuban barracks at the airport, causing substantial damage to equipment and facilities.

In Moxico, the same communique says, the destruction of a bridge over the Lunguebundo River in Kalapo sparked serious disputes between FAPLA and the Cubans. The former were accused of conspiracy in light of the ease with which the UNITA forces had managed to reach the bridge. As a result, the Cuban contingent at the garrison of the destroyed bridge has been reinforced and the head of general staff and ranking FAPLA officer, Monteiro Leal Ngongo, was relieved of his duties.

UNITA believes that this series of events, culminating with the failure of the announced re-taking of Gago Coutinho and Cangamba that Eduardo dos Santos had promised the people of Moxico, caused great frustration in the inner circles of the Luanda Government.

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CSO: 3442/103

CHIPENDA DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION, UNITA

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Jan 87 pp 20-21

[Interview with Daniel Chipenda; date and place not given]

[Text] The present leadership of the MPLA has embarked upon a process of "national reconciliation," which, among other goals, is designed to summon all of the dissidents back to the country and to promote the return of the Angolans scattered throughout the world.

Among these dissidents is Daniel Chipenda, the man who, in the view of some political analysts, held the fate of Angola in his hands and could have changed the entire course of the history of that country, and perhaps southern Africa. In exile for 10 or 11 years, he has enjoyed a "warrior's repose," after having during the colonial war been the single armed agent of the Angolan people with an organized and functional army, during his "Eastern Revolt."

[Question] Don't you think that the criticisms directed against you are to some extent justified? In any case, you abandoned all of those who believed in you, trading the savanna and the forest for Europe--you who enjoyed the privilege of being regarded as the best African general in the colonial war.

[Answer] First of all, I would like to challenge this statement that I was the "best African general." I was merely a soldier. I left the University of Coimbra for the Angolan jungle for one single purpose--to make my contribution to the struggle which our people had begun. And I would like to add that at that time, our movement, the MPLA, was a political and military movement, and as such it was my duty to head what was called at that time the "Eastern Front." It is necessary here to define what the "Eastern Front" was, in order to have a better understanding of the whole problem of the Angolan situation at that time. In addition to this, we had the "Northern Front," which covered the Second Region, Cabinda and the First Region. The Eastern Front covered the Third, Fourth and Fifth Regions, each of which had its commander. And there can be no doubt that our war was waged by all of those such as Hoji YaHenda, Monimambo, Toka, Spencer and Kito, to mention but a few. Therefore I do not agree to being called the "single African general." Our struggle was waged not only by those who were engaged in direct combat, but by those who fought anonymously, whom Africa can never forget.

[Question] We are getting away from our question, which had to do with the criticisms made of you for abandoning Africa.

[Answer] I believe that I never abandoned the struggle, since I think that we must at a certain time be in the exact place where we need to fight. When it was necessary to be in the jungle, I was there. Today the struggle, in my opinion, is completely different, and what is certain is that I have never forgotten those who have always believed in me. I remember that when I reached Portugal in 1979, I signed a document entitled "Reflection for All Angolans Abroad." And in it I clearly defined the strategy which should be pursued within the political context existing in our country. I never abandoned the struggle, and I believe that it is not necessary to be where the struggle is, but it is necessary to be at the point at a given time, that struggle needs leadership.

[Question] One thing to which the UNITA clings (as a major weapon, moreover) is the fact that Savimbi never left the jungle. Wasn't it a bad choice for you to have dealt this trump card to the UNITA?

[Answer] I have always believed that each individual should wage the struggle as best he sees fit or as best he knows how. Therefore I never worried about whether he was in Zaire, Lusaka, Livingstone, Cangumbe, Morocco or Jamba. My position was always clear, and I never concealed where I was or what I did.

I was where I felt my presence was most needed, and I do not think that I dealt Savimbi any trump cards! To paraphrase Luther King, I say that it is not the "struggle with fists which we need to establish now, but rather the struggle of ideas." The era of violence, as far as I am concerned, did not lead to anything, because the language must be different.

[Question] And do you believe that you can achieve dialogue in Angola, where the UNITA is concerned, now that the MPLA is making such an appeal for a meeting with the dissidents?

[Answer] I think that the MPLA has clearly defined its position on this subject. But I believe that it falls to the government of Angola to answer the question you asked. My particular thinking, however, is that it would be a very important step for our country to embark on dialogue. But one thing is certain--the government of Angola will pursue very specific and positive measures in connection with the dissidents.

Savimbi--An Alternative for Government

[Question] Excuse me for interrupting you. Do you regard Savimbi as a dissident or as a competitor for power?

[Answer] I cannot honestly regard Savimbi as an MPLA dissident, because he always defined himself as its opponent, whether in the UPA/SNLA or in the UNITA, and even if we focus on his tactical involvement in the MPLA, when he was a student in Lisbon and in Switzerland in 1960, or when he was minister of the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile (GRAE), and later in the FNLA in 1964. I see him more as an alternative for winning government power.

[Question] But let us return to the most interesting point, your approach to the government in Luanda, which surprised many people. Concretely, what proposal did you offer it?

[Answer] It is necessary to explain that my approach is above all connected with the current policy defined in Luanda, calling for immediate reintegration and reconciliation.

I made no proposal nor did I demand any in exchange. But I believe that the fact that I have always fought for the unity of the Angolan people led us to think that it would be a positive thing if they chose me to make this effort a reality. For my part, I think that the moment had come for me to make this contribution, to which I am really committed. There are many things I regard as basic on which there is a consensus, so that this task can be a success.

[Question] Could it be reported, then, that Chipenda will head a movement devoted to making every effort to bring about the return of the Angolans?

[Answer] We are going to establish and define structures, where I am concerned, and I think that the government in Luanda has focused on this question in depth, and that there has been profitable work within this context. I do not say that this effort has already reached all of the strata of our people abroad, but it has now begun.

[Question] It will be, then, a beginning movement.

[Answer] That is exactly right!

Terrorism in Africa

[Question] And what about security? What guarantees can the government offer? The attacks and kidnappings are continuing.

[Answer] Let us analyze the situation objectively. When a war is being waged, the first thing to be done is to define the enemy. During the colonial war, we established that this was Portuguese colonialism. And the struggle was always focused on the Portuguese army. There was not a single time in all the history of our struggle that a civilian prisoner was taken. And I ask whether the UNITA and the RENAME will clearly define their enemy. In my view, there is a confusion in definition, and for this reason they turn to kidnapping civilians, which is regarded in every country of the world as a violation of human rights. Because anyone who enters a home with weapons, and using threats, forces a family, or anyone at all, to march many many kilometers, even if these individuals come to us later to say that they were well treated--in my view, they were at the outset victims of aggression, of acts of terrorism and banditry pure and simple. And if we look at it, it is this that may constitute that lack of security which still exists in Angola at this time. It is terrorism, which we must combat just as it is being combated and condemned in the rest of the world, in the various forms in which it appears--the hijacking of airplanes or bombings. But for this struggle, it is necessary to have international support!

[Question] But returning to you. Your initial disagreement when you challenged the "paternalistic and dictatorial hegemony of Agostinho Neto (which continues as a myth), an idol whom some see with feet of clay" is public knowledge. Does your much discussed return mean that there has in fact been a turnabout? Is there now a clear approach to the West?

[Answer] It is a fact that this disagreement is public knowledge, and it has already been so much discussed that I do not see any point in talking of it further. As to the prevailing policy in Luanda, I am not the one defining it.

I am unfamiliar with the structures of the MPLA, and I believe that you should ask your question of the bodies which have greater authority to respond.

[Question] We asked the question because we reasoned that if in the Neto era you would not agree to collaborate with the MPLA, whereas now you will, it is because you have seen that there has been a change in policy.

[Answer] Obviously there is a change! Today there is a desire for dialogue, which never existed in the past.

[Question] And your time in the FNLA--how do you justify it?

[Answer] Here too I would like to be specific, because my activities with the FNLA created doubt in many Angolans and even led to the questioning of my political position. But let me explain. After 1974, when our congress failed to achieve a consensus, the MPLA divided into three factions--that of Agostinho Neto, the Active Revolt, and the Eastern Revolt (which I was obliged to take over). And there is another important point. The Eastern Revolt was one thing and the Eastern Front another. The Eastern Revolt was a movement of challenge by militants in the MPLA in the East. They were combatants who had made their contribution to the struggle. These combatants made demands. And it was precisely the challenge from these militants and their revolt, and the impossibility that they could be controlled by Agostinho Neto, which led the OAU to ask me to assume control of these militants so as to avoid a harmful struggle. It was Presidents Kuanda and Nyerere who asked me to take over, not the command of these militants, but rather control of them (it is very important that this be made quite clear), guiding them in the direction of obtaining a consensus within the MPLA before its congress, at which, unfortunately, we did not reach any agreement. And when it came to Alvor, the Portuguese government at that time accepted only a part of the movement (the faction of Agostinho Neto), excluding the others. The Eastern Revolt, which then involved 10,000 combatants and represented the bulk of the militants in the MPLA who were really fighting, was excluded, pure and simple, in the Alvor Accord. What alternatives were there for an alliance? There were the UNITA, the FNLA, and Agostinho Neto (who was excluded at the outset, obviously). There remained the other two movements, which would march, weapons in hand, into Angola. What were we to do? Fight again? And against whom? Against our comrades in the MPLA? At that point it became clear that one thing was important--to protect these 10,000 men who were excluded from the current political context of the country. We had only two solutions, an alliance with the UNITA or with the FNLA. And when I studied the problem, I saw that the choice had to be properly made. Civil war was inevitable. And we still

believed that the Alvor Accords would be respected, and that the process of winning independence would develop with general elections. Thus if we engaged in an alliance with the UNITA, we would be regarded as a tribal movement, because both Savimbi and I belong to the same ethnic group (or almost the same). And this would mean that there would be a struggle between the North and the South (because the FNLA was of the North, pure and simple), and with this alliance, it would become a national movement.

This was what was contemplated and realized. But we did not distort our nature with this alliance. We maintained our identity. It was only a tactic with a view to the elections, which in the end were not held!

[Question] And in conclusion, one somewhat impertinent question. There are those who say that Chipenda is nothing but an opportunist. I would like to hear your comments.

[Answer] One must ask what is meant by opportunist. Any politician must do what is expedient. If this is truly being an opportunist, I confirm that I am one and offer myself for punishment!

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CSO:3442/105

JOURNALIST DESCRIBES VISIT TO UNITA, INTERVIEW OF SAVIMBI

Account of Visit

Paris LE FIGARO in French 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Renaud Girard "Angola: With the Anticommunist Resistance"; first paragraph is LE FIGARO introduction]

[Text] On 25 October, Francois Leotard received at Republican Party headquarters Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, the liberation movement that since 1975 has been fighting the Soviet-Cuban control over Angola. During this interview, Francois Leotard promised that a delegation of his party would visit him. The promise was kept. Willy Dimeglio, Daniel Colin, and Gilles de Robien, all three deputies, spent a week in the field with the UNITA fighters. Our special envoy accompanied them.

A child waved a UNITA flag, a cock and rising sun on green background, bordered with two red stripes. He was there with his parents and was watching, dumbfounded, the spectacle of the huge popular gathering, the welcome ceremony for the foreign guests of President Savimbi at Jamba, the "temporary capital" of UNITA. The morning heat, which I already found overwhelming, did not seem to affect the crowd of soldiers, families, and schoolchildren, lined up in squares around what amounted to a small stadium in the bush.

In front of the platform were huge colored banners, all hand-sewn flags, hung from a structure made of wood and vines. One could see the major African leaders, past or present, Nkrumah, Senghor, Houphouet, and Mobutu, as well as Savimbi's meetings with Reagan at the White House and Chaban-Delmas at the Palais Bourbon.

To a background of drums or orchestra playing Zairian music, there was a succession of poems, songs, and "political" dances. All suggesting or explaining the sufferings of the Angolan people since the Soviet-Cuban occupation (1975) and hence calling for Western support. Then came the speeches, made in Portuguese, the common language, punctuated by cheers from the crowd.

The spectacle reminded me of the big celebrations of the Chinese Cultural Revolution. Savimbi received his revolutionary education in Peking in 1966.

He said of this experience: "I learned there how to wage and win a guerrilla war; I also understood there that any collectivist economy is doomed to failure." Savimbi turned against the communists their own weapons of revolutionary war, in order to sweep Soviet ideology out of Angola and restore a society based on private agriculture, free initiative, and free practice of its religion and tribal customs.

The constant political mobilization of the million Angolans (out of a total population of 8 million) who have joined UNITA is undeniably strengthening the zone, the sanctuary, that they administer. However, in face of the military pressure of an expeditionary corps of 30,000 Cubans, supported by several thousand Soviet, East German or North Korean advisers, and in face of a communist Angolan army equipped with Soviet heavy equipment, one must above all have good soldiers.

In a patch of bush around Jamba, we watched the very serious training in the recruit school. The combat course uses real ammunition. A young soldier crawled under a horizontal netting of barbed wire: two instructors fired bursts above and around him, to get him used to fire.

UNITA had just received from the United States 106 mm recoilless guns mounted on jeeps, the ideal antitank weapon. A broad clearing served as practice area. A T65 captured tank emerged. The jeeps, located along the clearing edge, fired bursts of tracer ammunition from directing weapons linked to the 106 guns: each red explosion on the tank's armor indicated that the round had hit the target.

The front? Strictly speaking there is none, in a country twice the size of France and whose countryside is in large part uninhabited. UNITA, which blends into the population like a fish in water, carries out attacks throughout the country. The government army and the Cubans maintain garrisons at the edge of the sector held by UNITA, at Cazombo and Cuito-Cuanavale, from which they annually launch, without success, a massive attack by conventional forces to retake Mavinga, which fell into UNITA hands 6 years ago.

From Mavinga we asked to go to this intangible front, or at least to the forces waiting for a possible enemy attack.

We climbed in the back of a huge Soviet "Ural" truck along with a dozen soldiers, some armed with a sight rifle, some with a Kalashnikov, and some with RPG 7 rocket-launchers: heading north-west. An oppressive sun (it was southern summer in Angola).

The Ural moved with difficulty on a sand track with ruts up to half a meter deep. Only a few elephants or antelopes came to break the monotony of this bush oppressed by light. Suddenly, after 4 hours of travel, and a forest that we believed uninhabited and uninhabitable, armed men emerged from everywhere. Here and there a few acres of corn. The driver stopped at the edge of a clearing.

30-Year-Old General

The scene was impressive: impeccably drawn up, 2,000 fighters awaited us at attention. The general commanding the parade was not more than 30 years old.

He had earned his stars in the severe communist offensive of 1985. Savimbi, an affirmed admirer of Bonaparte and De Gaulle, has surrounded himself with very young generals, primarily field men.

We could not distinguish anything on the plain, 50 meters away, but everywhere under the trees there was a furrowing of trenches and shelters. Anyone coming from the north across the plain would be massacred in the forest. Supply? The basic food is the African corn meal ball. The corn is grown all around Mavinga. The general added, however, that living conditions were very hard there. When possible, he said, we organize relief, so that the men can go to see their families in Jamba.

"I am struck by the absence of the enemy air raids, in contrast to last year. Don't the Cubans and government forces go out anymore?"

"You know, our antiaircraft capability has increased a lot since March 1986," the general told me, without wanting to say more. However, that is an open secret. Everyone knows that after the Reagan-Savimbi meeting in January 1986, the United States delivered Stinger antiaircraft missiles--the latest thing: both very high performance and easy to handle (portable on a man's back). In 9 months, Luanda has lost some 40 planes. The Stinger has introduced a qualitative change in the war."

Evening fell on Mavinga, an attractive colonial village, today in ruins. Farmers returned from the fields. On the facade of a gutted building the word Escuela--school--is still legible. Pretty villas with columns, of the former colonists, face onto a central avenue of bougainvilleas. "We would like to have kept the Portuguese by giving them Angolan citizenship," said my guide. "There is a place for everyone here. The colonists were very good farmers. They could have greatly contributed to the national prosperity. However, the MPLA (the communist party in power in Luanda) drove them out by practicing a policy of terror."

The next day, early in the morning, after a night spent in semi-buried huts, we returned to the Mavinga airfield, a simple earth runway, without even a windsock. The plane was not there. What had happened? Radio contact was made with Jamba: "The Dakota will be an hour late." And then the DC 3, a veteran of the 1940-1945 war, landed with a proud look, its big round nose pointed up. As soon as the loading was finished, it took off again.

I went into the cockpit. Flying close to the ground to avoid the Cuban radar, the pilots seemed in a happy mood. The altimeter never showed more than 60 feet. Leap-frogging over the protruding trees. That was the real piloting of the heroic times of aviation. Young South African Boers, scrappy fellows, they had bought two old DC 3's for nothing, equipped them, and offered their charter services throughout southern Africa. One day UNITA, another day the Red Cross, another day a safari.

Town of Huts

Landing on a strip in the middle of the bush, a distance of 1 hour by Jeep to Likua, UNITA's major logistical center. General Bock, 1.5 meters tall,

lacking one arm, pistol in his belt, a hero of the war and today the top man in supply services, took us on a visit, not without pride, to the "sinews of war." The Likua huts extend for kilometers: unbombable. In the center of the "town," electricity poles distribute power provided by a large central generator. A workshop equipped with old lathes from the 1950's, captured from the enemy, produces spare parts for the trucks or weapons.

In another workshop, the engines of Soviet trucks are removed, to be replaced by Mercedes Benz engines, which are better resistant to heat. One large hut is the site for a mechanics course given to future UNITA drivers. Underground there is arranged a museum of "weapons captured from the enemy." A village of huts serves as the hospital, with its various services: maternity, orthopedics, pediatrics, etc. The two doctors were trained in Portugal. The high school? The classrooms are in open air, with benches and a blackboard. French, the second language after Portuguese, is well taught. Only books are lacking.

A whole village has been built for the people handicapped and mutilated by the war. It was a moving reception by this limping crowd, to the sound of songs and drums. There were children with only one leg who had stepped on Soviet antipersonnel mines, and a woman with one arm amputated "as the result of a bayonet thrust by a Cuban who wanted to take away my son for the army."

Many carried prostheses made out of wood under supervision of two young kinesthetic-therapeutic specialists of the French humanitarian organization "Operation Handicap International," who have had the courage and heart to go and spend 6 months there, among the maimed, in an arid bush where there is no such thing as fresh fruit.

The society here does not deal with money: UNITA gives to each according to his needs. Each has a well-defined social function, a "job." One could not imagine a more meticulous social organization in a more inhospitable environment. "Without that we would be dead," the general told me. It is Maoist organization defying Soviet-Cuban imperialism.

Interview with Savimbi

Paris LE FIGARO in French 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Willy Dimeglio, Daniel Colin, Gilles de Robien and Renaud Girard talked at length with Jonas Savimbi. The following are significant excerpts:

Question: What is the status of your relations with France?

Answer: At a certain time, France stopped helping us. You have read the book by Alexandre de Marenches. Giscard did not follow the advice of his services, which recommended aid. There has not been any more, for a long time. Then UDF [French Democratic Union] individuals, such as Jean-Francois Deniau, resumed the contact on a personal basis and came to see us.

Question: Why did Carter and Giscard abandon Angola to the Soviet camp in 1975?

Answer: The West abandoned Angola because it was not in the colonization zone of a great European power. When the West realized that the Russian goal in Angola was to create the front on the South Atlantic for their navy and a base for conquest against the entire southern Africa, its mineral wealth, and the strategic Cape route, it was too late. There was no strategy ready. If the West had allowed Hassan II to intervene, the matter would have been settled, and the Soviets and Cubans would not be occupying Angola today.

Question: You have always said you are in favor of negotiation and national reconciliation. What do you plan to propose to the MPLA (the communist party in sole power in Luanda)?

Answer: We have always been in favor of negotiation. It was the MPLA that forced us to take up arms in 1975 by violating the past agreements and by carrying out a communist coup d'etat supported by a Cuban expeditionary force. Today we are stronger than ever. We have been able to totally neutralize the enemy air force and partially the tanks.

Question: Thanks to the American aid?

Answer: The American aid has produced a considerable change in the field. However, this very strength prompts us to negotiate. I believe that Angola belongs neither to the MPLA nor to UNITA. It belongs to the Angolans. Once the foreign forces have left the country, what is necessary is a transition government and the organization of free elections. The new government should include all the national and regional political forces.

Question: However, is not the MPLA afraid that after you come to power you will eliminate it?

Answer: That would be foolish on my part: because in turn I would have a guerrilla war against me.

Question: Have you had contacts with MPLA figures?

Answer: Yes, we see them abroad. Always discreetly. They tell us: "You are right, we should start a discussion. The majority in Luanda think so. The Cuban occupation is costing the country dearly." However, they still ask us not to reveal their identity. That is the problem, who in Luanda will have the courage to say to the Soviets: "We want to negotiate"?

Question: What are the conditions that would lead to an end to the conflict?

Answer: Mobilization of international public opinion is essential. Certainly, people say: "No one has ever succeeded in expelling the Soviets." However, in the long run, the Russians are sensitive to public opinion: otherwise, they would never have arranged this pretense of a withdrawal in Afghanistan. They do not like to be called imperialists.

Question: And the diplomatic action?

Answer: There are many contacts between the West and the Cubans. Why not tell them on each occasion: "What are you doing there, in Africa?" Why didn't

Guy Penne ask the question in his talk with Fidel Castro? The day when Castro feels he has all of Western diplomacy against him, he will think about it. That is not the case today.

Illusion of Nonalignment

Question: And American diplomacy?

Answer: During my trip to Paris I saw Chester Crocker (the American secretary for African affairs). He said to me: "You must give them something." I answered: "A naval base? But in final analysis," Crocker, "are you our allies or aren't you? Therefore play with your cards on the table." Then he said to me: "The Soviets are not ready to sacrifice their clients. Be intelligent, give them the guarantees that their clients will not be wiped out."

Question: Your enemies portray you as a South African puppet. What do you answer?

Answer: Yes, I receive South African help, as also do other African and Arab countries. The day when the South Africans understood that we had a common adversary, they decided to help me. However, I have always condemned apartheid. Happily, it is today a dead ideology, unexportable. Even in South Africa, everyone is thinking about how to put the apartheid system to death. The good God did not ask our permission when he put Angola in southern Africa. I need foreign aid, even it must come through Namibia.

Question: Do you still believe in nonalignment?

Answer: It is an illusion for the whole world. Castro himself is a member of the nonaligned movement. One must not be naive; there are two camps: the Soviet camp and the Western camp. Our choice is clear: to be in the Western camp, from the moment that we have the means to make our national decisions ourselves.

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CSO: 3419/92

INDEPENDENT CLANDESTINE OPPOSITION GROUPS DISCUSSED

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 14 Feb 87 p 51

[Article by Carlos da Matta]

[Text] The sentencing to death of Moises Andre Leitao, principal figure in a clandestine group, seems to represent a warning by the Luanda regime against the independent clandestine opposition groups which emerged a long time ago in embryonic form and could assume major proportions at any moment.

If not commuted, the execution of the sentence will be tantamount to a declaration of war. Observers of the Angolan scene add that the more orthodox figures in the MPLA-PT fear that the emergence of a "non-UNITA opposition" would have repercussions within the government party itself, where some elements acknowledge (only timidly, so far) the necessity for a radical change in policy. At the same time, they would not like to witness the development of a force that has the ability to mobilize those large sectors of the population that have identified themselves with any of the parties in the war.

The clandestine opposition is composed of several small groups and is in response to public dissatisfaction with the war, economic chaos, and political intolerance. Almost all ideologies are present but--except for minor groups that urge an authoritarian capitalism or orthodox communism--there is a consensus that democracy and development are the conditions for eliminating the *raison d'etre* of the war.

The majority of these groups are anonymous and so far only the "independent democrats" (dem.in.) have become known, perhaps because they managed to contact elements in the foreign press and human rights organizations. With the sentencing of about two dozen individuals, the acronym MUSA has become familiar but no one knows yet whether it can survive the imprisonments.

Essentially, all these groups rely on the strength of African word-of-mouth to pass on their messages and, in some cases, photocopies of articles published abroad.

As we have already reported here, the phenomenon is not new in Angola; 30 years ago it led to the war for independence, with the difference that the groups of that era used acronyms with greater frequency. Repression, however,

finished off almost all of them. Only the movements headquartered in exile survived, by reintroducing militants into the country and even welcoming the survivors of the smaller groups.

"Useful Rearguard"

Today's independent opposition runs the same risk. For example, the dem. in. hesitates to expand its membership for fear of political infiltration. Meanwhile, they are beginning to attach importance to working among the numerous Angolan expatriates, not only because a high number of cadres necessary to the future development of the country are to be found in that group, but also because they would be a "useful rearguard in case of emergency."

For now, the sentences given Moises Andre and his associates will tarnish even further the image of the regime, since a campaign of solidarity with the prisoners is already in the planning stages. The government justifies the penalties by saying that this group was a violent one. In general, the small anti-government groups have taken a non-violent line, opposed to the war, but a growing impatience is perceptible in certain sectors in light of the prolongation of a situation that is unbearable for those who fought against the oppression of the old regime and were promised freedom and progress.

Furthermore, if the various independents remain in the formative stages for a long time without engaging in activities that bring them to the de facto attention of public opinion, they will be relegated to a fairly insignificant or ephemeral existence and will be wasting the historic opportunities of the moment.

The independent democrats still believe that "we must give peace a chance" and they suggest that, together with other domestic and foreign elements, they could launch a "democratic campaign for peace in Angola" and form a human rights league. These are initiatives which, if they gain strength, could contribute to unblock a situation whose principal characteristic has been immobility.

We will see if they are capable of doing this and we will also see whether the authorities understand the popular discontent of which the emergence of independent groups is a symptom, or whether they will persist in their view that any and all opposition "is an imperialist maneuver."

Meanwhile, there is growing expectation as to the content of a document that the Catholic Church--author of three pastoral letters on national reconciliation--will publish later this month on the five hundredth anniversary of the conversion of Angola to Christianity. The church is not linked to any political party or group, but its moral stance is very influential.

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THOUSANDS SWELL BPV RANKS IN NAMIBE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Misco Fonseca]

[Text] Namibe--The defense of the socialist fatherland is the duty of all. It is on the basis of this principle that the Popular Vigilante Brigades in this province are, day after day, consolidating the organization of popular defense.

Thus, in a spirit of patriotism and discipline, the Popular Vigilante Brigades in Namibe are carrying out their multiple tasks pursuant to the directions issued by the MPLA-Labor Party and the government, closing ranks and strengthening their new base and middle-level structures.

These measures were made very clear during the first provincial assembly held recently, which culminated in the election of the new provincial committee, made up of 40 members, and an executive board of seven. Provincial party committee member Gilberto Mendes is the coordinator.

At the first assembly, 11 delegates to the National Assembly and three National Committee candidates were also elected. Some women were included.

An increase in combat readiness, as well as an increase in training activities for brigade members, is already possible within the framework of the tasks being carried out by the new provincial committee. The development of projects, the raising of the level of exigency in the organization and the holding of consciousness-raising campaigns and lectures, as well as the planning of concrete tasks, are among the tasks already undertaken.

The intensive battle being waged against saboteurs will be the keynote for the 11,885 brigade members under the supervision of the provincial office of the Popular Vigilante Brigades.

According to the coordinator, Gilberto Mendes, 228 intermediary brigades and six municipal brigades are scattered throughout the entire province.

A total of 134 operational centers and special groups and 456 health groups have been established, and they have partially reduced some of the

difficulties encountered in their areas of action. Gilberto Mendes said that the development of the brigades is satisfactory, as is the work of the study circles.

Currently the brigades are exchanging experience with Cuban internationalists in the revolutionary defense committee, with principal emphasis on the brigades which will receive advanced political training. The 11,000 brigade members, of whom 305 are party members, 266 are members of the Organization of Angolan Women, 401 are members of the Party Youth and 448 are workers belonging to the UNTA, have achieved a greater awareness in the course of these activities, mainly where the voluntary campaigns and joint patrols with the forces of domestic order and security are concerned.

The income reported by the provincial office of the BPV comes to a total of 1,286,385 kwanzas, and this has enabled the members to develop material conditions and structures, the coordinator said.

Support from other bodies is a constant factor, since the role of the brigade member must preponderantly be in the defense of assets. This factor has made a certain calm possible for the workers, since the crime level has dropped substantially.

Vigilance has increased with the establishment of more intermediary committees. There are 26 in the city of Namibe, 14 in the municipality of Tombwa, 5 in Bibala and 7 in Virei.

For this year, the brigades are prepared to guarantee observance of the instructions which will be issued by the national conference and strict control of the revolutionary people's guard, while also giving economic objectives priority, perfecting the work groups and promoting seminars for the training and perfecting of their members.

The holding of lectures of an ideological nature and the establishment of a program of recreational activities for children, in collaboration with the Party Youth, will be included in the range of activities of the brigade members, who also have the task of ensuring the full success of the third People's Sea Festivals.

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CSO:3442/104

DIRECTOR DESCRIBES 1986 NAMIBE PORT ACTIVITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Misco da Fonseca]

[Text] The commercial port of Namibe, since it is the key arrival point for the goods which provide the food, technical and material supplies for the southern region of the country, including the provinces of Cunene, Huila, Kuando-Kubango and Namibe, inevitably plays an important role in the cooperative sector and in the economic development picture.

Its responsibilities also include the development of maritime trade and the resolution of innumerable problems, particularly access for and storage of cargo.

The port director, Humberto Dias Ataide, who described the general activity of the Namibe port enterprise in an interview granted to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, said that 1986 was a landmark year for the commercial port because of two factors, the first being the reduction in the volume of goods and the second the sabotage efforts of South African racists.

Where the goods handled are concerned, Humberto Ataide said that the goods removal plan initially called for 160,000 tons, whereas the total handled last year was 152,000. This reduction was caused by the limited navigation carried out because of the austerity measures implemented.

Last year 378 vessels docked in the commercial port, of which 287 were coastal vessels, including 60 oil tankers, 5 [botaneiroes] and 204 regular shipping vessels. In terms of income, the ship traffic and goods unloaded brought in more than 662,400 kwanzas of the 108 million for which the plan called.

However, according to Humberto Ataide, while on the one hand the enterprise earned profits making it possible to maintain an intensive rate of activity, there were on the other hand difficulties, despite the reduced cargo volume, mainly where the storage of goods was concerned.

He emphasized that it is not always possible to unload all of the goods arriving simultaneously, because the appropriate facilities, particularly railroad equipment, are limited.

Along with the goods arriving in sacks, foodstuffs in particular, the storage of which poses a serious problem, the port enterprise is also having serious difficulties in handling the goods unloaded in containers.

According to the statements made by the enterprise director, the commercial port has recently been overcrowded, with an excessive number of containers because of the very limited number of trucks equipped to remove them.

On the other hand, the situation has recently been made more difficult by the fact that it is not always possible to obtain the documentation need to ship the goods. This leads to excessive accumulations, as well as deterioration of the cargo or its loss or theft, according to Humberto Ataide.

However, he gave assurance that emergency measures have already been undertaken to deal with the situation. In this connection, he explained that the task of the agents is to help with the immediate removal of arriving cargo.

In connection with the possibility that these circumstances will occur again, this official said that "A great effort should be made as ships are arriving to ensure that the goods unloaded will be shipped out immediately, so that they can be stored at the destination itself."

In discussing the problem of equipment, the director of the port of Namibe said that the enterprise management has had great difficulty in obtaining the spare parts for some machinery, such as the stackers, because, he said, the Commercial Transportation Enterprise (ETRACI), which is responsible for their import, cannot meet the demand.

"We intend to correct this situation by purchasing the parts needed to rehabilitate a substantial number of machines, but without requiring the country to make any foreign exchange expenditure," he said.

In connection with the maintenance of this equipment, the enterprise has excellent collaborators in the SORFL technicians and the cooperative professors who teach at the Helder Neto-Middle Level Institute of Oceanography, Humberto Dias said. He added that the enterprise lacks skilled cadres in various sectors such as mechanics, electrotechnology and civil construction.

On the other hand, the director of the commercial port of Namibe also mentioned the difficulties resulting from the lack of reliable transport facilities for the enterprise workers.

Future Development

With a view to further development of the Namibe port structures, a German firm made a study of ways of adapting the port to the future socioeconomic development of the region. This adaptation will fall within the context of the general development of the ports in the country, mainly those in Luanda, Kwanza-Sul and Lobito. In this connection, plans for the commercial port call for extending the wharves and the expansion of the loading and unloading area,

as well as equipping the port with facilities for the removal of goods, either by highway or railroad. Humberto Ataide added that a number of projects have been drafted by the Tecnoproject Enterprise, including a plan for paving the entire port area, a proposal for the expansion of the building, and a special program for strengthening the wharf complex, which has received particular attention from the sponsoring ministry because of its importance.

The projects now being pursued also include the construction of warehouses with controlled temperatures for the storage of corrosive goods or products, and also small grains. It was emphasized that this commercial port is a part of the SADCC program.

Physical Protection of the Port

Concerning this aspect, particularly with regard to its installations, the director stressed that the oldest workers are members of the frontier militia units, while the others are members of the Popular Vigilante Brigades.

This port has a police unit and can thus deal with a whole series of problems, since strict control of the movements of individuals other than employees is now possible, and also efficient work has been done in detaining possible saboteurs and controlling products which formerly disappeared.

Social Conditions for the Workers

The commercial port has a dining room for the workers who live in settlements distant from the city and a medical center. In the literacy sector, the progress of those learning to read and write has been reasonable. As to party structures, the enterprise has a party committee made up of four cells and a Party Youth group.

Prospects

According to Humberto Ataide, a number of difficulties will be eliminated this year, such as, for example, the shortage of water experienced in the workers' quarter. The enterprise has arranged with a firm to drill for water at a depth of 55 meters.

The construction of 10 housing units for the workers, as well as removal of the shipwrecked vessel Havana, are among the other tasks to be carried out by the Namibe port enterprise.

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STUDENTS IN LISBON ESTABLISH ORGANIZATION

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Jan 87 p 29

[Article by Joao Barreiros]

[Text] The League of Students Born in Angola (LENA) has now been legally established, and it will attempt to assist the neediest students. Agostinho Eduardo, its spokesman, explained to AFRICA HOJE what this association will represent in practice.

"The student born in Angola is a needy young person, and we feel that there is a great task to be undertaken by an association concerned with this problem." The president of the board of directors of the LENA, who is also its spokesman, is an Angolan worker-student. He is 28 years old and is in his second year at the Faculty of Law in Lisbon.

In addition to the board of directors, which has five members, the League has two other bodies, a general assembly and a supervisory council. It was legally established in November of last year, and it represents itself as apolitical, designed "to create, develop and encourage bonds of solidarity among the students and activities of a cultural and social nature."

These goals include support of students in their adjustment, the sponsoring of recreational and cultural sessions, an effort to seek out Angolan values for possible publication, "moral and economic" aid to needy students, and, finally, the sponsorship of cooperation with other Portuguese-speaking African countries.

However, the League faces a problem shared with other associations of this type. It lacks premises. Despite this, Agostinho Eduardo told us that a headquarters is not a prerequisite "for achieving the goals of the League, in a first phase." The board of directors is already functioning as an installation commission.

In this first phase, priority has been given to contacts with the press and with university bodies. To this end, delegates have already been appointed in the various higher educational establishments (government and private), and a meeting of the Lisbon Students' Associations and League members to discuss projects in the areas of organizational, scientific and cultural cooperation

has been sponsored. "We obtained unconditional support, through the principles we defend, mainly in the battle against the cultural genocide of which we are being made the victims. Our culture is in danger, and we have issued an appeal for its defense, because we know that the intellectuals and the young people (who will occupy the posts of leadership in the state) have a very important role to play."

Two major groups of Angolan students can be distinguished, according to Agostinho Eduardo. One includes the scholarship students, who benefit from aid through organizations (both official and unofficial). "These students need a framework and more support," he said. The other group includes the students outside the official circle, the overwhelming majority of whom are left to their fate with limited family resources, and they come equipped only with their minimal schooling and their desire to study. "Some material support will be channeled to these students."

Plans for this month already including the holding of an African culture week, during which there will be discussions of the problems of Angola within the context of southern Africa ("A number of individuals who currently have an excellent knowledge of the Angolan reality will participate in these discussions") and a major cultural and recreational event, which is designed to bring all of the students born in Angola closer together through convivial activities.

"We want to legitimize our work in intellectual circles with the Angolan students," the spokesman for the League said in conclusion.

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CS0:3442/105

KUVANGO HEALTH CENTER REPORTS OVERCROWDING, SHORTAGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jan 37 p 3

[Article by Gabriel Sobrinho]

[Text] Lubango--The municipal health center in Kuvango (380 kilometers from the city of Lubango) handled approximately 26,209 different cases last year.

These cases included 926 malaria patients, 1,690 cases of acute respiratory disease and 1,692 cases of acute dysentery. There were also 1,000 cases of schistosomiasis, whooping cough, 39 patients suffering from intestinal parasites, 280 conjunctivitis patients, 282 [sic], 1,012 cases of recurrent fevers and 126 patients with diseases of the mouth.

The municipality, with its two communes, Galangue and Chuimbundo (formerly Vikungo), has eight first aid stations where patients were also treated, as were seriously injured persons from the adjacent Kuando-Kubango province.

The center, equipped to handle 40 inpatients, is now faced with a shortage of beds.

Of the municipal center's 35 workers, three are nurses and four are practical technicians.

However, no activities of a theoretical nature with regard to hygiene or any other educational work with the residents of the area on first aid care has been done. Such work is necessary in order to prevent some of the diseases from which the residents suffer most because of the lack of skilled personnel capable of providing these services, and other reasons as well.

The center is suffering from a shortage of surgical equipment, midwives, pharmacists and nurses, as well as a wide range of resources, both material and human, which are needed to meet the hospital requirements. These difficulties also include the inadequate supplies of food and industrial goods from the municipal domestic trade office for the patients being cared for at the center, not to mention the irregularities noted in the supply of medicine.

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CS0:3442/104

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

REFUGEE AID PROGRAM (Ndalatando)--Multifaceted aid to the people who have recently returned from the jungle have been provided by the bodies of the Ministry of State for Social Affairs in the province of Kuanza-Norte, the ANGOP was informed in this city on Thursday. In fact, the provincial social affairs office sent more than 5 tons of various products to the municipality of Bolongongo, where there are 226 individuals, including 26 soldiers from the former FNLA-Comira, who surrendered to the Angolan authorities this month. Also that office sent considerable quantities of items for domestic use to the municipality of Ambaca, where 312 individuals, who had also returned from the jungle, were located. In addition, the provincial Angolan Red Cross office in Kuanza-Norte will provide large quantities of medicines to others of our compatriots who have lived in the jungle for many years. Meanwhile, those individuals who were living in captivity have now been returned to their families, and it is expected that others who have appeared in the Uige area will shortly be returned to their provinces of origin. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jan 87 p 3] 5157

COOPERATION WITH CUBA INCREASES--Technical training of the Angolans in Cuba and the Cuban cooperators there is "the most important strategic task" according to the Angolan-Cuban Mixed Commission in an item published in the daily GRANMA. The newspaper, official organ of the Cuban Communist Party, reported that the commission studied the issue during the meetings that have been in progress in Havana since Monday. The paper said that 4,000 Angolans are now studying in Cuba. The delegations, headed by the Angolan First Vice Minister of Defense, Antonio dos Santos Franca and Jorge Risquet, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party, discussed the various aspects of bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Feb 87 p 28] 12830

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CSO: 3442/103

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES REGIONAL ISSUES, RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

Dakar LE SOLEIL (supplement) in French 6 Feb 87 [unpaginated]

[Interview with President Aristides Pereira by LE SOLEIL CEO Bara Diouf; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Cape Verde and Senegal have the same concerns. The developing of historical, economic and even blood ties. President Aristides Pereira affirms this in the interview he granted LE SOLEIL's CEO, Bara Diouf. The Cape Verdean head of state, emphasizing the success met with by the agrarian reform that has been started, recalls that the government's policy is aimed at participation by all Cape Verdeans, including emigres, in national life.

Concerning relations with Guinea-Bissau, a blood ally in the struggle for national liberation, President Aristides Pereira notes that despite some problems and a few negative traces of the rupture, there is a determination to go forward. Already diplomatic relations, at least, are normal.

Responding to a question concerning South Africa, the Cape Verdean head of state brings up the impasse that is making an explosion possible. He says he is convinced that no conflict can be settled by weapons and that some day it will have to be properly negotiated.

On the Chadian problem and cooperation, Cape Verde and its government have ideas and evaluations which President Aristides Pereira recalled for Bara Diouf.

The CEO of LE SOLEIL found in Cape Verde a country whose principal wealth is man. In his desire to meet the challenges hurled by an especially hostile nature, but also in his faith in the future.

[Question] Mr President, the first time I met with you was in Dakar in May 1974. You were with Mario Soares and Abdou Diouf, who at the time, like you, were not yet heads of state. Can you retrace the development of the situation between that date and today?

[Answer] In 1974, in spite of the fact that there had already been a change politically in Portugal, we were still in the middle of an armed struggle. My meeting with Mr Soares took place in the context of seeking possibilities for negotiations with the new Portuguese government. So for us it was a

moment of great hope, when we finally saw our peoples released from colonial domination. We were already worried about the prospects for post-independence and the new problems that were going to arise. It was only in August 1974 that a new agreement was found with the new Portuguese government, and independence was not granted until 24 December of that same year.

Our major problem was finding the means for the survival of our country, which wasn't a colony like the others. There was no particular agricultural or mining wealth in the country, but a colony "rich" only by virtue of its geographical position with the the port of Mindelo and the Sal airport.

Actually, Cape Verde is a Sahelian country that has suffered terrible damage from the drought. In 1947, more than 40,000 people died from the ill effects of the drought. I'm an eye witness of that tragedy, about which the Portuguese colonists did nothing. Their sole concern then was to protect their interests. You have to remember that at the moment of our independence, the drought was still raging. But what was decisive was the people's enthusiasm for independence. This galvanized us, the leaders, who were inheriting a country that was deeply deteriorating in all spheres. So we girded our loins to meet the challenges with our totally mobilized people. Getting back to our meeting in Dakar, Presidents Soares, Abdou Diouf and myself, it must be said that it made a special tie between President Diouf and myself.

[Question] What is the state of the relations between Senegal and Cape Verde? What ideas do you have for developing them, especially in cultural and economic areas and others?

[Answer] We have always demonstrated our desire to develop our relations with Senegal. We take into consideration the many historical, economic and even blood ties (those we give particular importance to). It is fortunate that in President Abdou Diouf we encountered the same concerns. President Diouf has made many visits to Cape Verde, even when he was already prime minister. It's the same with me. However, our sincere desire to carry the torch of bilateral cooperation high runs into vicissitudes linked to the lack of follow-up, etc.

Even the big joint cooperation commission we created doesn't function as it should. The fact remains that President Diouf and I have decided to go around those stumbling blocks. To that effect we are going to give precise instructions to the ministers and officials concerned. When all is said and done, it's our two peoples who have immense yields.

[Question] The Cape Verde islands are islands martyred by a very hard colonization, but they are also drought-stricken. In this difficult context you have launched agrarian reform. How was this reform initiated?

[Answer] It may appear paradoxical to worry about agriculture in a Sahelian country like Cape Verde, where the cultivable area doesn't exceed 10 to 15 percent of the total area. However, it isn't a paradox, in that 90 percent of the population are farmers. Our agrarian reform essentially consists of creating the conditions that will lead our farmers to draw the maximum profit from the little bit of cultivable land we have. It was hard to beat the peasant resistance, inasmuch as they cling to secular cultural traditions.

The reform is moving slowly, considering its considerable cost. Drilling has to be done and drilling equipment provided. However, we have to be pleased with the results achieved, which have brought honor to some farmers as decorations. To us these modest results are significant, in view of the efforts deployed and the difficulties conquered. And we hope to do even better under the second development plan.

[Question] We know, Mr President, that many Cape Verdeans are living and working abroad. It would seem that this strong colony of emigrants is a very important source of economic support for your country. Can you give us a report on that contribution at the Cape Verde level?

[Answer] The problems you raise are raised for us in terms of conditions to be met which will enable all Cape Verdeans who are scattered around the four corners of the world to further improve their national participation every day.

This is all the more important because the great majority of our emigres are still very much attached to our country. This is in spite of the vicissitudes of their situation in foreign countries.

Among the countries that play host to our fellow countrymen, the United States is at the top of the list with the strongest community of Cape Verdeans. It must be said that emigration of our fellow citizens to America dates back more than a century.

As far as the government's policy is concerned, we are trying to have all Cape Verdeans participate to the maximum in national life. We are doing our best to develop national sentiment in Cape Verdeans inside the country and those who are outside as well. Cape Verde is one nation indivisible even in this situation where its components are scattered. As for our emigres' contribution, we are acting to direct investment into the sectors that are profitable and in the national interest. We are also intervening to facilitate the reintegration of those who come to their native country.

Lastly, we have created an organization to deal with all questions concerning our emigres. This tool, along with others, we hope will enable us to intervene more effectively in this sphere. The fact remains that there is a cultural question that we can't hide because, living out of the country, our emigres return to us with new values, or quite simply different cultural values. This doesn't favor harmonious integration. Obviously this is a difficult phenomenon to discern, let alone to contain. However, if our attention is attracted to it, there is no peril in such residence.

[Question] After the war of national liberation ended, Cape Verde and its neighbor Guinea-Bissau did not continue together the development that the necessities of the fight had imposed on them. What are your relations with Guinea-Bissau at present?

[Answer] The problem you bring up is very painful. As far as I'm concerned and on a personal level, it's in keeping with the role I played during our common struggle for national liberation. What has happened is very painful and regrettable. However, facts are still facts. Today both countries remain

sovereign and each is continuing on its own road. However, we are deploying great efforts, on both sides, so that our relations may be normal and friendly. The desire that motivates me, I can safely say, also motivates President Vieira. Obviously, after what has happened, our task seems difficult, because such experiences leave negative traces such as resentment, etc.

Today, however, our two states have succeeded in renewing normal relations between two African states which are members of the OAU, the CILSS and other regional and international organizations.

The fact remains that our two parties are not maintaining relations. The question of whether to retain the name of our country on Guinea-Bissau's logo isn't helping. In Cape Verde we think the Guinea-Bissau administration will consider the question sooner or later.

I am eager to state that our diplomatic relations are normal, each country now having an embassy in the other's capital.

[Question] Cape Verde, like Senegal, is very devoted to the CEDEAO. But the latter is disappointing us. What do you think of it, Mr President?

[Answer] What is happening with the CEDEAO is happening with many of our organizations on the continent. Nevertheless, it would be suicidal to throw in the sponge. Victory over under-development takes place by the creation of large economic entities, beginning with subregional organizations. For our part, we consider it necessary to persist in promoting the CEDEAO. I am strengthened by the similar opinion of many of the continent's other chiefs of state. Moreover, the example of the European Economic Community, which is building and consolidating before our eyes, must inspire and galvanize us. Africa's future lies in economic integration. All Africans must be persuaded of this and act so as to bring it about.

[Question] You have hosted meetings between Angola and South Africa on which Africa has based many hopes for the possibility of Namibia's independence. At the present time, such initiatives are rare. Why? In addition, Africa has voted for economic sanctions against South Africa, you yourself voted for and immediately enforced those sanctions by forbidding South African planes to land on your soil. Do you think the sanctions are effective? Might there be other ways, in your opinion, to surmount the difficulties?

[Answer] As far as the meetings are concerned, it's always possible to act as if the will exists among the parties concerned. When we were successful in getting representatives of Angola, the SWAPO and South Africa to sit down at the same table, we hoped to see a solution come out of the meeting. Unfortunately, that meeting was hardly the success it was expected to be. And what we are now finding is a hardening on the part of the South African leaders. Having said that, it should be noted that the complex situation in Southern Africa gets more complicated every day. There is no doubt, however, about the cause of the lack of interest one observes where peace initiatives are concerned. South Africa is chiefly responsible for that situation, in view of its intransigence and the aggressiveness it is showing toward its neighbors. We are in fact at an impasse and an explosion is still possible. For our part, we are

still available to help with negotiations, convinced as we are that no conflict can be settled by weapons alone. It will certainly be necessary to negotiate at one time or another.

Concerning sanctions, we have obviously applied them. I must state that we did not prohibit the landing of South African planes on our soil. We don't have the means to do so and that situation is acknowledged by the OAU. However, with the sanctions decided upon by the United States, you might say we have put up with the situation thus created, given that many USA flights connecting with SAL have been abolished. Our special context doesn't prevent us from supporting the sanctions. And, since the problem of South African planes landing at our airport arose in the OAU, we have been making every effort to seek the means that will enable to get around the present situation, while trying to meet the minimal conditions for having our airport function without the South African flights.

[Question] Since December, the Chadian drama has returned to its earliest level with the war between Libya and Chad. Many African governments think that the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad would hasten the solution to the conflict. What is your position on that question?

[Answer] That conflict worries all of the African heads of state. It was born to a certain extent out of lack of respect for the principle of the inviolability of frontiers. Africa must make all possible efforts to lead the Chadians to sit around a table and solve their own problems themselves. Of course, Libya must recognize the Chadians' right to control all of their own territory.

Currently, the efforts deployed at the OAU level are encouraging and everything must be done to arrive at a peaceful solution. Because the Chadian people have already suffered too much.

[Question] The French minister of cooperation, Mr Aurillac, has just visited you. In that regard, how is the cooperation going between your country and France on the one hand, and on the other hand, your country and Portugal, because President Mario Soares has also visited you?

[Answer] With France we have cooperation dating from independence. And the good spirit that has always characterized that cooperation goes on in spite of all the changes that have occurred, especially at the level of the French authorities in charge of it. We are finding that France has a real desire to help us. We also appreciate the cooperation which, it should be said, began with certain problems connected to the outlines that French cooperation applied somewhat differently than their methods in francophone Africa. Our country being quite different, that fact had to be taken into consideration.

In that regard, we appreciate the spirit of understanding that has prevailed and made it possible to raise our bilateral cooperation to a very interesting level. Mr Aurillac understood us very well and we think that with him our relations are going to develop even more and expand into new spheres. We are grateful to France for showing so much interest in our country. As far as Portugal is concerned, obviously we have very cordial and friendly relations. The fact remains that, in view of that country's limited resources, our cooperation is concentrated on technical assistance and the training of managers.

However, an effort is being made to expand our bilateral cooperation. From that point of view, the Portuguese private sector is beginning to be interested in our cooperation. Such a contribution could make it possible to develop our relations in other fields.

[Question] My final question, Mr President, concerns tourism. Cape Verde, a country having certain assets in that sector, seems reluctant to jump into tourism. Why?

[Answer] It is true that we did have some apprehension on that subject. At present we are thinking over how we want to get into tourism. I think that in that very sector we might collaborate with Senegal, for example, to establish common tourist channels. Our two countries are neighbors and have different topography. Your country is a country of plains and ours is a country of mountains.

In any case, if we think together we can do many things in the tourism field.

Moreover, that kind of collaboration can be extended to other sectors. For example, technical assistance. Instead of always going to look for technicians in Europe, we envisage asking Senegal. In fact, we have already done that in the health field. And it was a positive experience.

8946

CSO: 3419/125

BRIEFS

PAICV MEMBERS HONORED BY CUBA--Cuba decorated 15 military officers and officials of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) at a ceremony held in Praia on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba. Among those honored were Sivino da Luz, minister of foreign trade, Julio de Carvalho, security minister, Honorio Chantre Fortes, vice president of the People's Assembly, and 12 high officers of the Cape Verde Army. All were decorated with a medal commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba. The medals were awarded by Jose Rodriguez, Cuban ambassador to Praia. According to Cape Verde news, all the honorees had been given military training in Cuba more than 20 years ago to combat Portuguese colonialism in Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 87 p 8] 8844

CSO: 3442/111

DEFEATED LIBYAN FORCES AT OUADI DOUM 'LACKED MOTIVATION'

AB311900 Ndjamea Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Report by Radio Chad correspondent Moussa Dago on the scene at the former Libyan military base at Ouadi Doum following the FANT takeover; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] So an impressive number of Libyans were killed, and taken prisoner at the end of the battle. Moreover, dead bodies and remnants of destroyed heavy weapons, tanks, tank-carriers, water tanks, and troop-carriers still lay strewn about on the road from Bir Kora to Ouadi Doum over a distance of about 50 km. What a strange spectacle to see these dead bodies and rolling stock still being engulfed by sand dunes in this impressive landscape of the Ennedi mountains consisting of golden and white sand with overhanging mountain masses artistically sculptured by erosion!

The Libyans who succeeded in escaping during the battle are returning in small groups to surrender to the FANT as their food and water reserves become depleted. About 30 of them arrived in Ouadi Doum on 26 March while we were there. Needless to say, their hatred for al-Qadhdhafi is total. They hold al-Qadhdhafi solely responsible for the deaths of their brothers during the fighting or during their flight through the desert.

But the lesson to draw from all this is that, whatever the military arsenal, if there is no human determination, soldiers become indifferent. And it is exactly because there was a lack of motivation on the Libyan side that its arsenal could not work. This primary truth seemed to have escaped al-Qadhdhafi when he set up the military arsenal, which, I should say, is beyond imagination. For instance, some of the missiles that he installed in Ouadi Doum were supplied him by some member countries of the Warsaw Pact. This means that the Libyan regime was given extensive assistance by the Soviet Union and the GDR both in the supply and installation of its military arsenal in Ouadi Doum.

The second lesson is that, after visiting the base, one can immediately jump to the conclusion that al-Qadhdhafi never nourished [words indistinct] the idea of quitting Chad as a result of [words indistinct].

OAU officials who nearly allowed themselves to be duped by the Libyan leader can, on the basis of the realities of this base, realize that they have constantly been taken in by the Libyan leader. The construction and establishment of the Libyan military base in this region of Chad was a goal which was carefully thought out and conceived on a long-term basis and which goes even beyond the Chadian and Libyan framework to cover the scope and destiny known only to al-Qadhdhafi and his Soviet partners.

Fortunately, President Hissein Habre realized this very early and assumed the responsibility of saving Chad and Africa.

With the fall of this base, it is the whole symbolism of Libyan power which has thus been annihilated, and fear caused by Libya in Africa and in the world has been dissipated by Chadians. The African and international community must be grateful to us. [end recording]

/9738

CSO: 3400/354

POLITICAL POLICE REPRESSION REPORTED MOUNTING

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Mar 87 p 15

[Text] Observers in the Guinean capital told EXPRESSO that government personnel moves confirmed over the week-end are primarily a minor adjustment necessitated by the political scene resulting from the Paulo Correia case.

The dismissal from office of Vasco Cabral as minister of justice and Angelo Regala as secretary of state for information has been essentially confirmed. Rumors have not been confirmed that Bartolomeu Pereira was dismissed as minister of finance, apparently at the IMF's insistence, and that Manuel Santos Manecas, currently minister of trade, has been promoted to vice-president of the Council of State.

This "cosmetic surgery" on the Guinean government also illustrates two points: first, Nino Vieira's failure to find competent men to hold government office, and second, the great influence on decision making wielded by security forces and the old fighters.

Guinea Bissau is now seeing a growing role for the political police and greater police power to determine how affairs of state are conducted.

Passengers from Lisbon disembarking in Bissau are searched at length and any correspondence is confiscated. All letters are read by the security department before being returned. The same thing happened recently to reporters: a passenger with Lisbon newspapers had them confiscated.

As far as information is concerned, Guineans are today almost completely limited to the official radio, which confirms any changes. NO PINTCHA, a newspaper, is seldom published.

The dismissal of Nelo Regala as secretary of state for information and his replacement by Zeca Martins could mean a stronger influence on Guinean news by the Balanta tribe. Martins was the director of the national radio station when he was removed from office by his predecessor under the pretext of racist tendencies. His rise to secretary of state may be an attempt by Nino Vieira to mollify the Balanta people (Martins is a Balanta) for whom Paulo Correia had been the main spokesman during and after the struggle for independence.

Surveillance of Catholics

Repression remains the order of the day: Jose Pereira remains as minister of the interior and Iafai Camara holds military power. Both were responsible for imprisoning and shooting Paulo Correia and his group.

Rumors reaching Lisbon that a coup d'etat in Guinea Bissau was only a matter of time, however, were quickly denied. EXPRESSO was assured that "as long as the Soviets and Cubans support Nino Vieira, the current situation will not change."

The same sources said that the number of Soviet and Cuban advisers in Guinea Bissau will increase and that operations at the embassy in Lisbon will be expanded as additional Guinean security men attempt to track opposition movements.

Given these facts, it is not surprising that an opposition movement known as Bafata has recently been formed in the Portuguese capital to oppose Vieira's regime. At its founding, the movement's leaders pointed out that the group included Catholic leaders. Several sources have reported that Guinean security watches the bishop of the diocese in Bissau especially closely, as well as other Catholic leaders.

Meanwhile, against this political background, the economic crisis is worsening. For several months there has been a shortage of rice in Bissau. Civil servants have not been paid since December, and this year, in compliance with one of the IMF's recommendations, they will not receive any raises.

On other fronts, everything seems to indicate that the Guinean government has shown interest in starting talks to join the franc zone, but neighboring countries (Senegal and Guinea Conakry) and France itself may well have reservations about Soviet influence in Guinea Bissau and the country's bankruptcy. It would be unable to meet any international financial requirements.

8844

CSO: 3442/111

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR DISCUSSES ESCUDO, FRANC ZONES

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Mar 87 p 17

[Text] Godinho Gomes, governor of the Central Bank of Guinea, who did not attend a meeting organized by the Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor since he was preparing to host the visit of an IMF delegation in Bissau, told EXPRESSO that "It doesn't make any difference whether Guinea Bissau belongs to the franc zone or the escudo zone, so long as the country's foreign accounts are stable enough to allow the development of productive forces in the country.

In late 1985, Portuguese cooperation was challenged by an unexpected proposal from Guinea Bissau: an escudo zone to include Portugal and all or part of its former African colonies. But the Guinean president indicated interest in another possibility: Guinean membership in the franc zone.

Nino Vieira would explain this by the need to "safeguard our relationship with the French-speaking world on the basis of historical, geopolitical and cultural factors." To this formal explanation, officials at the Bank of Guinea added a practical reason: the franc zone operates through a series of instruments serving a common policy, and applications for access to special franc-zone funds and credits require full membership.

But there would be severe drawbacks economically and financially. France just recently imposed the appointment of a French team on Guinea-Conakry to take over the office of the vice-governor of the Central Bank as a prerequisite for the country to rejoin the franc zone.

For Guinea Bissau, an escudo zone "would set up an overall framework facilitating financial relationships not only with Portugal, but also with Europe, and make possible a permanent Portuguese technical assistance office for financial matters," Gomes stressed.

There are those, especially in Portuguese circles, who think that an escudo zone would resurrect the late 1960s-style interterritorial transfers with the specter of accounts in arrears that caused such turmoil between Portugal and its former colonies. According to sources at the Bank of Guinea, the problem would not arise: "We must separate formal instruments from the political responsibilities that are entailed in certain cases" (see p 15 also).

AMBASSADOR DENIES GOVERNMENT ROLE IN IRAN ARMS SHIPMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Mar 87 p 13

[Text]

STOCKHOLM (Sweden),
Thursday

Kenya is not involved in arms shipment to Iran, the ambassador to the Nordic countries said yesterday.

Mr Samuel Ruoro said: Kenya maintains diplomatic relations with the two Gulf countries of Iran and Iraq and cannot, therefore, take sides with one against the other.

He was addressing a press conference here over reports that Kenya helped to ship arms to Iran. The reports have been distributed by Kenyans who have fled the country, the ambassador said.

The ambassador said when the conflict between Iran and Iraq erupted, President Moi issued an appeal for the two to end hostilities.

"The President has reiterated this call," he said, and Kenya continues to warn on the dangers of armed conflict.

"The suggestion that Kenya took sides in this war and allowed licences to be used for a passage of shipment of arms to Iran through a third state, does not hold water. Kenya strongly supports the settlement of disputes through peaceful means and cannot add fuel into a conflict already aflame," the ambassador said.

Mr Ruoro also said that the Kenyan leadership cannot sit back and allow the country to be thrown into anarchy.

He told reporters that Kenya respected human rights and denied that it was a chief violator

of human rights as alleged by the dissidents in exile.

The ambassador denied that Kenya was unhappy with the media claims that Aids was widespread and nothing was being done about the dreaded disease.

He said that the Government, like any other in the world, was doing everything possible to halt the spread of Aids. He quoted the World Health Organisation report Number Seven of February 13, 1987 on Kenya's efforts to combat Aids.

Ambassador Ruoro said that people out to undermine the Government have been arrested for causing disaffection against the Government. They have been taken to court, tried and jailed for their crimes, he said.

"A small number of Kenyans, falling under the above category have fled the country and have sought refuge in Nordic countries from where they have continued with their hate campaign against the Kenya Government," he said.

Mr Ruoro added that those in exile committed crimes against ordinary Kenyans.

The ambassador denied that corruption was condoned in Kenya. "The reports are far from the truth and bore a semblance of the imagination and invention of the writers," he said.

"Corruption is a crime which involves the giver and a recipient. Perhaps the writers should have told their readers how they participated in this criminal activity". (KNA)

/13046

CSO: 3400/51

JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH UGANDA ESTABLISHED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Mar 87 p 24

[Text]

KAMPALA, Friday

Kenyan and Ugandan government officials concluded a draft agreement on the establishment of a joint permanent commission of co-operation yesterday.

The agreement was signed in Entebbe after three days of talks between senior government officials from both sides.

The draft will now be forwarded to the relevant Ministers of the two governments for further scrutiny and possible formal signing.

One of the major purposes of the joint permanent commission will be to strengthen and consolidate political, social and cultural ties.

The commission will determine the most appropriate form and type of co-operation to be established. This will include economic development of the two countries, with special emphasis on agriculture, mining and industries.

The commission will oversee the development of bilateral

trade, and help solve the problem of tariffs and tariff barriers. It will develop markets and marketing facilities.

The development of transport and communications, tourism and energy resources and programmes will be included in its programmes.

The draft envisages co-operation in judicial, security, customs, immigration and administrative matters. It includes co-operation in the control of human and animal diseases and pest control.

The two countries will also co-operate in the fields of culture, sports, science, technology and the protection of the environment.

The commission will convene meetings once a year in the two countries.

Its formation follows an agreement between the two Heads of State who agreed that their Ministers and officials work out the best way of co-operation to improve the quality of life in the two countries as rapidly as possible.

The commission will comprise ministers from the two countries and other representatives to be agreed upon.

The Entebbe meeting was chaired by an Under-Secretary in Uganda's Ministry of Regional Co-operation, Mr F. O. Engole, who also headed his country's delegation.

There were 13 Ugandan representatives drawn from various sections, including Uganda Airlines, Uganda Railways, Customs and Excise and the Ministry of Justice.

The Kenya delegation was headed by a Senior Under-Secretary for Planning and National Development, Mr Jackson Isige.

It included an Under-Secretary for Transport and Communications, Mr Muli Mbusi, a state council from the Attorney-General's Chambers, Miss Roseline Amadi, and the first secretary at the Kenya High Commission to Uganda, Mr William Ndege. (KNA).

/13046

CSO: 3400/51

COLLECTIVE, NOT INDIVIDUAL, BOYCOTT AGAINST RSA URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Wanted: Collective Stand Against SA"]

[Text]

One of the reasons why the liberation of Southern Africa is not moving as rapidly as it should is that the assistance which the oppressed South Africans and Namibians expect from the rest of Africa is not full-hearted.

Malawi, for instance, has followed a consistently pro-Pretoria course ever since Malawi's independence 23 years ago. It openly trades with South Africa, woos and accepts aid from South Africa and generally lends South Africa political support in all international councils.

In a way, it is better to do so than to pretend that you are opposed to apartheid while doing everything at the clandestine level that can only enhance apartheid's chances of thriving. Many African countries make a great deal of noise in their condemnation of Pretoria.

And yet, under the table, they import luxury goods from South Africa which the ordinary people of those countries cannot partake of, and which, being nothing but consumer goods, cannot hasten those countries' development, goods indeed which can only eat very deeply into the already dwindling foreign reserves of those states.

This was what President Moi was referring to over the weekend when responding to a demand by a certain African country that Kenya should close its international airports to all Western airlines which serve South Africa in defiance of the kinds of sanctions being demanded in order to quicken apartheid's downfall.

The President said that Kenya — which has banned most other economic connections with South Africa — was ready and willing to ban all extra-African flights to and from South Africa through Nairobi or Mombasa, but only if Kenya was assured that such a ban would cut any ice.

What — President Moi asked — was the use of closing Kenya's airports to European flights to and from the land of apartheid when, at the same time, the international airports of certain other African countries would remain open to just such flights? The answer, according to those who say that states should only be guided by principles, is that the wrongs of other states should not justify a state to commit those same wrongs.

A fine argument. But the question is: What if — as in the case of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — the strict observation of a principle means suicide? The economic dependence by these countries on South Africa is a colonial legacy.

South Africa knows its significance well enough. That is why it is trying to do everything to keep the economies of those countries in a perpetually parlous state so as to perpetuate their trade and communications dependence on South Africa, using this as a lever with which to buy time for apartheid.

Yet most of those countries — especially Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Angola — are committed to both the *principle and the practice* of sacrificing their present economic interests, by applying sanctions against South Africa, so as to hasten the fall of apartheid as the only sure method of erecting a secure and long-term economic base in those countries.

How can these Frontline States get out of this short-term dilemma? Simply by prevailing upon the whole of Africa — through the OAU — and the rest of the world to join full-heartedly in an all-out economic (and other forms of) war against South Africa so as to abridge the intensity of the short-term suffering which the Frontline States must undergo by applying sanctions against South Africa.

That was what President Moi was saying. The auxiliary task of felling apartheid is primarily Africa's, through the OAU. If the African countries are serious they should make a collective decision to boycott all airlines which deal with South Africa, rather than asking individual states to do so. And they should ban their own airlines from flying to and from any South African airport so as to make it manifest that they are genuine. Anything else will not do.

/13046

CSO: 3400/51

TEXT OF MOI SPEECH OPENING PARLIAMENT

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 4 Mar 87 pp 6, 7

[Text]

THE following is the full text of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi's speech during the state opening of Parliament yesterday.

Mr Speaker, the opening of a new session of Parliament is a ceremony of great significance in this country. The occasion signifies the continued existence of organised society and the rule of law. More important for us, is that this occasion gives us a justifiable cause for pride and glory in the continued peace and stability which is sustained by democratic rule for which Kenyans have much to be thankful for.

It is in this spirit that I first wish to welcome all honourable members to the fifth session of our fifth Parliament. I have no doubt that all of us have used the Christmas recess well to foster and further strengthen the bonds of unity that have over the years enabled our nation to prosper. It is also my ardent hope that it is the same spirit that will continue to guide us as we discharge our important duties in this August House during this year of discipline.

Optimism

Honourable members, and Kenyans in general, have much cause for optimism because the overall performance of the economy during 1986 was satisfactory.

Gross domestic product grew at 5 per cent during the year, while the rate of inflation was reduced to 5.6 per

cent or about half of the 1985 rate of 10.7 per cent. But more significant perhaps, is the fact that the growth in gross domestic product was distributed widely over all sectors of our economic activity. Gross domestic product in agriculture is estimated to have grown by 4.6 per cent during the year, compared to 3.5 per cent growth during 1985, which is an improvement of 1.1 percentage points in 12 months. Similarly, the manufacturing sector experienced growth at the rate of 5.5 per cent during 1986, 1 percentage point higher than the 4.5 per cent growth rate registered in 1985. Sectors like building and construction and transport and communications which indicated some recovery in 1985 also improved their performance significantly during 1986.

Price

Largely as a result of the favourable price of coffee and the low price of crude oil, the balance of trade improved substantially during the first nine months of 1986. Preliminary accounts indicate that the overall balance of payments was a surplus of some 2 billion shillings during 1986. However, as honourable members are aware, both these factors are now not in our favour. The price of coffee has declined steeply and much faster than we expected to below the 1985 average levels, while the price of crude oil, which was below 10

dollars per barrel in 1986, is now about 19 dollars per barrel. As a result, we cannot expect an increase in foreign exchange reserves owing to these factors during the year.

Another development which is not in our favour is the decline in real capital formation which our economy has experienced in recent years. The falling prices of coffee and rising prices of oil combined with a general decline in the flow of capital from the rest of the world, has created a number of difficulties in our ability to finance the overall budget deficit. The situation has been worsened by the rise in expenditure required to finance the National Cereals and Produce Board to enable it pay for a record maize crop after the devastating effects of the prolonged drought of 1984.

Rate

Honourable members may wish to know that, at present, we are spending more than 27 per cent of the total budget on loan redemption and interest payments. In fact last year, and for the first time since independence, Kenya was a net exporter of capital to the tune of 1.8 billion shillings. This is a clear indication that we are entering into a difficult phase as regards our external debt and it is imperative that we raise the rate of domestic savings significantly and rely less on foreign sources to finance our development.

My government will continue to look for external resources particularly concessional loans, grants and budgetary support in order to finance the balance of payments deficit in the next few years. However, it will be difficult for us to achieve the national growth targets we have specified in sessional paper number one of 1986 unless we step up domestic savings substantially in the course of the next few years.

Honourable members are, I am sure, aware that a start has been made towards attracting internal finance. Already, my government has floated two-year and five-year treasury

bonds with attractive rates of return to raise additional funds for the budget and to mop up excess liquidity in the economy.

My government will continue to provide appropriate market incentives and streamline administrative procedures in order to raise domestic savings. However, for these measures to have the desired effect, it will be necessary to maintain strict discipline on expenditure in order to ensure that the large growth in liquidity during 1986 does not have a delayed inflationary impact on our economy.

Honourable members of this House will have to take the lead in encouraging wananchi to be more frugal in satisfying immediate needs, and opt instead to save more in order to build a more prosperous and self sustaining economy for the benefit of posterity.

Control

Before I conclude this section of my address concerning the economy, I wish to make some remarks on the indigenisation of our economy. Our independence cannot have meaning until indigenous Kenyans who are the majority of the citizens of this country are in complete control of a significant portion of their economic well-being. The indigenisation policy of this country is intended to create a stable national environment in which Kenyans and other investors can work together to build an even stronger base for sustained economic development.

I would like to assure this August House that my government is in the process of finalising the procedures to enable indigenous Kenyans participate more effectively in managing the economy. In the commercial sector, for example, plans are underway to assist indigenous traders with a complete package of equipping them with capital, skills and other necessary facilities to enable them utilise the assistance more effectively. Similar arrangements will be made to assist industrialists, the import-export sector and

the marketing and distribution of both inputs and outputs for the agricultural sector. It is however, important for Kenyans to bear in mind that the success of the indigenisation programme will depend on their individual management abilities as well as their willingness to pursue risky undertakings.

Mr Speaker, I have found it necessary to speak at length on these important matters of our economy in general in order to impress upon honourable members of this House the mood which must prevail in our deliberations during this session. As I have said on many occasions in this House, it is important for us to differentiate between politics and serious business. This being the fifth session of our fifth Parliament, the age of this Parliament is fairly advanced. All of us here have had the necessary exposure to the deliberations of this House. I therefore believe that, as we make our contributions during this session, we shall seek to genuinely improve the well-being of our fellow men, and eliminate unproductive talk.

Bills

There are various Bills which will be brought before honourable members during this session, which I now wish to outline.

Honourable members will recall that during the last session, we debated Sessional Paper Number One of 1986 in which my government specified the development strategy we shall pursue. I wish to thank honourable members for their valuable ideas which will definitely contribute much towards the implementation of this strategy.

Honourable members may recall that on the industrial sector, the paper seeks to encourage export-oriented manufacturing, efficient import substitution and small-scale employment-intensive industries. As an important part of this objective, this House will be asked to debate the Industrial Registration Bill which seek to make provisions

for the registration of industrial undertakings in Kenya. The bill will enable us obtain industrial information from prospective and existing firms so that we can be more effective in the planning and monitoring of industrial development in this country.

Mr Speaker, all of us are aware of the central role the land issue played in our struggle for independence. It is for this that much emphasis has been placed on guaranteeing wananchi the security of tenure for the land so that the country can derive maximum benefit from its efficient use. Many landless wananchi have been allocated with land in settlement schemes, company and co-operative farms. Land consolidation and adjudication has been successfully undertaken in various parts of the country. During 1986 alone, some 25 settlement schemes comprising 8,100 parcels, 57 company and co-operative farms covering over 23,000 parcels and 18,500 parcels for individuals were surveyed for the issue of land titles in various parts of the country. Mr Speaker, existing legislation and the attendant procedures appear to have limited the number of qualified surveyors in the country. Although the demand for qualified surveyors has more than doubled since independence, the procedures for the admission of surveyors through the licence examination has produced only 16 licensed surveyors in the past 21 years, out of a pool of some 250 possible candidates who have received training from the university. My government will propose amendments to the existing Survey Act, Cap 299 Laws of Kenya to facilitate the licensing of qualified surveyors who can undertake the important work of surveying and mapping our land. The bill will also seek to expand the membership of the land surveyors board and provide for greater participation by the public sector.

Before I leave this important subject of land, I will briefly comment on the Registered Land Act, Cap 300

which currently makes provision for land certificates, as opposed to title deeds in other related legislation. This House will be asked to debate amendments proposing a redesignation of land certificates into title deeds to make land registered under this act be subject to the issue of title deeds.

Mr Speaker, agriculture is the backbone of this country's development and it will remain so in the foreseeable future. The government will, therefore, continue to give high priority in resource allocation to service agriculture. Farmers have also played their part in responding favourably to production incentives.

That, coupled with the good rains the country enjoyed in both 1985 and 1986, resulted in substantial growth of output of maize, beans and coffee as well as tea.

So far during the 1986/87 season, the National Cereals and Produce Board has purchased four million bags of maize and more than half a million bags of beans. It is expected that by the end of the season the amounts purchased will have doubled. A similar success story has been achieved in the sale of cash crops to the rest of the world.

As regards cotton production however, the country continues to experience production shortfalls, in order to correct the situation, the Cotton Bill to be brought before the House during this session, will seek to replace the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Act Cap 355 with new measures aimed at restructuring the cotton industry. This is one of the measures which are aimed at reforming the agricultural sector in order to make it more responsive to the changing needs of our society.

Mr Speaker, following the break-up of the East African Community, the three governments have entered into discussions to establish useful forms of co-operation. The 1967 Treaty for East African Co-operation formally ceased to exist on May 14, 1984,

when the presidents of Tanzania and Uganda and myself signed the East African Community Mediation Agreement.

The remaining issues of the mediation exercise were concluded at the last meeting of ministers from the three countries. The pension fund of the former East African Community, which had been invested by the crown agents, have now been remitted to the three partner states in proportion to each country's pension liability. I am glad to inform honourable members of this House that Kenya's share of 19 million pounds sterling has already been received by the Central Bank.

The East African Mediation Agreement Bill will be brought before the House, seeking to give legal effect to the mediation agreement of May 14, 1984, and repeal the treaty for East African Co-operation Act. Honourable members of this House will be asked to give legal effect to the provisions of the agreement establishing eastern and southern African management institute. With the conclusion of these legal and financial arrangements, the three sister states can continue with renewed determination to negotiate for new forms of regional co-operation.

Mr Speaker, there are various other bills which my government will present for debate in this house covering such diverse topics as: the disposal of uncollected goods; streamlining the registration of persons and the control of monopolies and restrictive trade practices. Other bills concerning the manufacture and sale of weights and measures; the retirement ages for the constitutional officers of judges, the Attorney-General and the Controller and Auditor-General have also been finalised for presentation to this House during the fifth session. Other bills will be presented for debate after the necessary preparations have been completed.

Before concluding my remarks, I would like to observe that this session is, indeed, going to be a busy one.

This workload will, therefore, require that the honourable members of this House exert themselves by familiarising themselves fully with the issues being deliberated on, in order to contribute meaningfully to the various readings of the bills in the House as well as in the discussions at committee stage.

Throughout your participation in the business of this August House, you should always bear in mind that you are members of the ruling party Kanu, a mass movement that is intrusted with the heavy responsibility of guiding this nation in its development process. This reflection would no doubt serve as a reminder to all honourable members that in order for the party to offer

the required leadership it is vital for the party to be a disciplined organisation.

You are all members of this mass movement, whose government has declared this to be a year of discipline. You are members of the highest authority in the land according to our cherished constitution. I would like, therefore, to urge you all to observe fully all the standing orders of this House, the Kanu code of discipline and all other rules and regulations which govern the conduct of those of you who undertake important responsibilities in various institutions. This will not only serve as an example to all, but will also be your own personal valuable contribution to the year of discipline. 9

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CSO: 3400/51

KIBAKI: DESTABILIZING ELEMENTS MUST BE PURSUED, EXPOSED

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 12 Mar 87 pp 1, 24

[Article by Henry Chui]

[Text]

THE Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, yesterday urged Kenyans to close their ranks and expose those few elements who were being used by certain foreign governments and organisations to destabilise the country.

Mr Kibaki who was speaking in parliament said there was intervention by some elements such as the so-called "Ukenya" which were being used by these foreign governments and organisations.

"The answer against these elements is not to tell them to stop what they were doing because they will not, for they do not like our system which we like, but the answer is to pursue and expose these elements," said Mr Kibaki.

Mr Kibaki was replying to a lively debate by MPs on the Presidential address to the House at the opening of the fifth session of the fifth parliament.

Dealing with various points raised by members during the debates, the Vice-President emphasised that the indigenisation of the economy

policy cited in the Presidential address will only succeed if leaders everywhere are committed and patriotic.

He observed that indigenisation of the economy will be bound to fail if people from some quarters will take the opportunity to get benefits.

He suggested that an effort to make the policy succeed should be taken up by district development committees everywhere so that it would be easy to pick out those who may be out to frustrate that policy.

Calling on leaders to avoid viewing matters on tribal lines, Mr Kibaki said the guilty should be pursued as individuals and not as tribes.

He called on Kenyans to pursue justice because it is the truth.

Said he: "We have succeeded since independence because we have pursued justice.... You should pursue that person who is guilty and not his brother who is not guilty."

The Vice-President said he was in favour of the protection of the local industries by imposing restrictions on imports.

He rejected a theory advanced by some members of the young generation that countries can succeed when there was free trade between

all countries.

He agreed with members that there was a great need to look at the local authorities because they needed to be strengthened.

He called on leaders to pursue unity of purpose under President Moi adding that the spirit of the President's speech will guide Kenya throughout the century.

/13046

CSO: 3400/51

DERAILMENTS PROMPT ARMED ESCORT OF PASSENGER TRAINS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Mar 87 pp 1, 32

[Article by Francis Raymond]

[Text]

Kenya's passenger trains are now preceded by motor trollies manned by armed guards to ensure the safety of passengers, the *Nation* learnt yesterday.

Reliable sources in the Kenya Railways Corporation said the practice began on Thursday and that the trollies are being manned by armed Railway policemen.

A spokesman for the corporation confirmed yesterday that trollies must go before all passenger trains leaving Nairobi for Mombasa and western Kenya up to Malaba and back.

The spokesman said: "Motor trollies are easy to stop in case of an emergency. Where there is line break-up or a derailment, a motor trolley can easily and safely apply emergency brakes and come to a stop."

He said the new system had been introduced purely for the safety of passengers following the present spate of derailments of goods trains. No passenger train has been derailed in recent years.

There are two passenger trains daily from Nairobi to Mombasa. Likewise from Mombasa

Nairobi, there will be two, leaving at 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Three passenger trains leave Nairobi for western Kenya daily, two to Kisumu and one to Malaba, branching off immediately after Nakuru. The same daily services are provided by the corporation from western Kenya to Nairobi.

The Railways, spokesman declined to comment on how many derailments of goods trains have taken place since the beginning of the year.

"All I can say is that we have taken the necessary measures to ensure the safety of passengers. We introduced the measures because, in the month of February, we had more derailments than we normally have and we thought it best to act for the sake of our passengers."

The spokesman said the measures would be in force until the corporation's authorities feel they are not necessary and that everything is back to normal.

Of late, there have been a spate of derailments of goods trains, blocking passenger trains for long hours. In February alone, there were about five derailments, all along the Nairobi-Mombasa line.

The first occurred on February 1 at Changamwe sub-station. Five days later, another one took place at the next station, Miritini. The next one occurred on February 21 at Mariakani and the fourth at Mazeras on February 27.

The latest derailment of goods train on the Nairobi-Mombasa line happened on March 9 at Kivati, near Simba station.

Railways officials have since launched investigations into the string of accidents in different parts of the country, but no official reason has been given as to their cause.

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CSO: 3400/51

SENTENCE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN CLANDESTINE MOVEMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Mar 87 pp 1, 24

[Article by Andrew Kuria]

[Excerpt]

A former Kisumu Deputy Town Clerk, Dr Adhu Awiti, was yesterday jailed for 4 years for being a member of a clandestine movement and for failing to prevent the movement from distributing seditious publications.

Awiti, who was once a lecturer at the Dar es Salaam University, had been a member of Mwakenya since 1979 and had himself distributed *Pambana*, a seditious publication in Kisumu town in 1980 and 1981.

He had been introduced to the group by a Kenyatta University lecturer, the Chief Magistrate's Court was told.

"Although I have admitted the facts in substance, it is not true that Maina wa Kinyatti is the one who introduced me to the movement," Awiti told the court.

"In fact the host who introduced me to the group is a man still at large and whose particulars I have given to the police," Awiti said.

He admitted before Mr H. H. Buch that between June 1979 and February 10, this year, he was a member of the proscribed movement and that he had not tried to prevent it from publishing *Pambana* and *Mpatanishi*.

The Assistant Deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr Bernard Chunga, told the court that in 1979 Awiti was invited to a party at a friend's house. The host pulled

him aside and whispered that a secret movement had been formed to fight for improved working conditions for lecturers at Nairobi and Kenyatta universities and also to represent students.

"The host told the accused that the movement was called 'Second March Movement' and it would be enlarged to become a national organisation with an aim of bringing about the overthrow of the Kenya Government," said Mr Chunga.

Awiti agreed to join the movement and between 1979 and 1982 contributed Sh3,000 to the movement. A series of meetings were held between the members.

In June 1984, Awiti met another member of the movement, Oluor Atieno, who was jailed last Friday for a similar offence.

Atieno told the former civic official that the movement had matured over the years and was called Mwakenya. It was also producing a publication called *Mpatanishi*.

Mr Chunga said Awiti had read all the publications, which were seditious.

"Following conversations with Atieno, the accused agreed to remain a member of the movement. The objectives and intentions remained the same - to fight and bring about the overthrow of the Kenya Government."

/13046

CSO: 3400/51

OPPORTUNISTS ABROAD SEEN IN LEAGUE WITH FOREIGN BACKING

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 7 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Dissidents Are Out of Touch With Reality"]

[Text]

IT is an interesting revelation that some of the so-called dissidents in self-exile in Europe are non-Kenyans who have had the audacity to claim to be bona fide Kenyan citizens.

One of the number is Yusuf Mohamed the self-styled chairman of an anti-Kenya subversive group hibernating in London. It would therefore appear that in their inexcusable innocence that runaway Kenyan exiles have been in league with professional mercenaries bent on destabilising our beloved country.

These birds of passage who pass through Kenya with fake travel documents purportedly issued in some neighbouring countries or by international agencies can not therefore claim an iota of legitimacy in their doomed and evil designs to malign the good name of our beloved country.

In the case of this self-proclaimed leader of the subversive criminal gang in London, it has been proved that he is not only an opportunist but out of touch with realities in the modern democratic Kenya. It has also been proved that the self-styled leader and his cohorts are not bona fide citizens but mercenaries.

It must be made absolutely clear that the activities of these criminals, malcontents and impish schemers will enlist no sympathy in this country. Indeed their malignant designs on our country will not only fail but will be uprooted and eliminated in their totality. As has been made crystal clear by various leaders in the country and in particular by North Eastern Province, leaders, the group and its self-styled leader are nothing but opportunists.

It needs no belabouring the fact that these schemers are not operating alone but in league with foreign backing seeking to introduce foreign ideologies that have no relevance to our national philosophy of Peace, Love and Unity.

Their designs are borne out of sheer personal greed, envy and malice devoid of any practical socio-political programme. In their pursuit for self-glorification and self-aggrandisement, these professional doomsayers will stop at nothing to hoodwink the international community in their self-destruction course.

The disgusting aspect of their campaign is that they have enlisted and acquired the sympathy and support of otherwise respectable but gullible international agencies.

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CSO: 3400/51

BRIEFS

RESHUFFLE STATE CORPORATION DIRECTORS--President Moi yesterday made a major reshuffle of parastatal officials and appointed 60 new directors to the State corporations. He also named new chief executives for some of the boards and replaced directors involved in more than one corporation. The appointments and transfers take immediate effect. Out of the 84 people transferred or appointed, at least 21 are scholars from the country's universities. They have been deployed in areas of their specialisation or where they could be most useful. [By Paul Muhoho and Pius Nyamora] [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Feb 87 pp 1, 36] /13046

WHEAT, MAIZE PRICES UNCHANGED--The Government has not increased the retail prices of wheat flour and maize meal and anybody found selling them at higher prices should be reported to police, President Moi said yesterday. He said the recent price increases affected rice and not wheat flour or maize meal. He asked wananchi not to pay higher prices for the two and to report shopkeepers who had increased prices. President Moi was launching 10 more Government commuter buses, outside Kipande House on Kenyatta Avenue, Nairobi. There are now 24 Nyayo Buses operated by the National Youth Service. The bus service was started last October. President Moi's announcement on food prices was prompted by reports that traders had increased the prices of wheat flour and maize meal following an increase in the retail prices of rice, sugar and tea last month by the Minister for Finance Prof George Saitoti. The President said the Government had no intention of increasing the prices of wheat flour and maize meal until, probably, next year's harvest season. [By Chris Musyoka] [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Mar 87 pp 1, 24] /13046

POLITICAL SERMON--The Reverend Dr Timothy Njoya, the outspoken minister of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA), was yesterday defended by a fellow clergyman who also accused the church leaders of pressing for Dr Njoya's transfer to Nyeri. The Reverend James Mwangi Munyi, who is in charge of the Ololaiser Parish, Ngong, told the NATION he was the secretary to the church court which looked into Dr Njoya's case on October 19, last year, and that after long deliberations, it was found that a sermon delivered by him on October 5, last year "was relevant to the gospel of Jesus Christ and in line with the reformed theology of the church". On Sunday, Dr Njoya accused the PCEA secretary-general, the Reverend Dr Plawson Kuria and the Moderator, the Right Reverend Dr George Wanjau, of transferring him to Nyeri because they were not happy with a sermon he gave at the St Andrews Church in Nairobi, on

October 5. In that sermon, the clergyman had called for a free national debate. He had partly said: "it is high time that the Government called a baraza as God did, and invite all dissidents, malcontents, critics, fugitives and anyone with a grievance or complaint to attend and say what they think." But yesterday, Dr Wanjau said Dr Njoya's transfer was "normal" and if he had anything to complain about, he should do so in the Presbytery court. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Mar 87 p 3] /13046

JOINT SHIPPING LINE--The Government has established a shipping line -- the Kenya National Shipping Line Limited. It will have a share capital of Sh100 million, 70 per cent of which will be held by the Kenya Ports Authority. The rest will go to a German company Unimar Seetransport. The joint venture agreement was signed yesterday in Nairobi between the KPA and the German company. Unimar is owned by Mr K.M. Kuehne of Hamburg and Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Lonrho Pic of London. The line will connect the Mombasa to the industrial cities of Europe. It is expected that it will take care of Kenya's tea, coffee (exports), fertilisers and oil (imports). The line will carry 40 per cent of Kenya's seaborne import and import cargoes. The first activities of the company will be a liner service between Kenya and Europe. In the Initial stages, KNSL will use time chartered or bare-boat chartered vessels specially suited for that purpose. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Mar 87 p 5] /13046

BUTCHERS UNION PRICE INCREASE--The Kenya National Butchers Union (KNBU) yesterday increased the price of meat by between 10 and 14 per cent with immediate effect. The union warned that any of its members who sell meat above the new prices will be disciplined. High grade meat is not affected by the new union prices and will sell on the open market as before. The union move follows the Government's decision last month to decontrol the price of meat. That step received reaction from butchers, consumers and the trade union movement and sent meat prices fluctuating in different parts of the country. Yesterday's price rise decision was reached at a meeting attended by Butchers' Union representatives from every province. The meeting lasted more than four hours. Their national chairman, Mr G. K. Kirima, thanked the Government for removing the price controls, a measure the union had requested for over seven years. He said the union had decided to increase the price of meat by a small margin as an experiment for one year, keeping in mind the welfare of wananchi. "Meat is an essential food. Those who earn little money and even the jobless must eat meat. And it is with this in mind that we have decided to increase the price of the commodity by a very little margin to enable wananchi to buy it," he said. Mr Kirima appealed to farmers not to raise the price of their animals, otherwise the butchers might not be able to maintain the new price. [By Francis Raymond] (Excerpt) [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 5] /13046

LONDON DISSIDENT--A Kenyan dissident in London, Mr Yusuf Hassan, used a Ugandan passport to enter Britain. An Assistant Minister for Water Development, MR AHMED OGLE, said this in Parliament when giving some facts on the man who claimed recently to be a leader of a movement in Britain called "Ukenya". He concurred with a Minister in the Office of the President, Mr Maalim Mohammed, who said in Parliament on Wednesday that the man is a Tanzanian but

claims he is a Kenyan Somali from Wajir district. Ogle told the House that people from Wajir and North Eastern Province in general have "nothing to do with Ukenya". Ogle noted that it had become easy for people in neighbouring countries to cross to Kenya and claim to be Kenyans with identity cards. On the so-called Hassan, Ogle told the House that the information available about the man is that he was born in Tanzania and went to Britain using a Ugandan passport. He said the man is an ethnic Somali. He thanked President Moi for opening up the route to Wajir, saying the people of North Eastern province had been formerly forgotten. The President now visits the province every now and then and the people of the province are now seeing development. [By Emman Omari] [Excerpt] [Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 6 Mar 87 p 32] /13046

DEFENDING LAWYER DETAINED--Mr Gibson Kamau Juria, the Nairobi lawyer arrested two weeks ago while preparing to represent three detainees in a suit against the Government, is in detention. The detention order, dated March 6, and signed by the Minister in charge of internal security, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, was yesterday produced in the High Court. It came as Mr Kuria's lawyer demanded that the Government show cause why he should not be produced in court. But the validity of the detention order was challenged by Mr Paul Muite, another Nairobi lawyer acting for Mr Kuria. Mr Muite urged that a constitutional court be set up to hear his objections. Mr Kuria was picked up by police two weeks ago as he prepared to take up the case of Mr Mukaru Ng'ang'a, a former university lecturer, Mr Mirugi Kariuki, a controversial Nakuru advocate and politician, and Mr Wanyiri Kihoro, a Mombasa lawyer, all of whom were complaining of having been tortured before being detained. But the Assistant Deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr Bernard Chunga, argued that the detention order was valid. The Police Commissioner and the Attorney-General had complied with all the requirements demanded by Mr Muite, he said. Mr Kuria could not be produced in court as he had been placed in preventive detention in accordance with the laws, the court heard. [By Andrew Kuria] [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Mar 87 pp 1, 4] /13046

ELECTRICITY DEMAND INCREASE--Kenya's demand for electricity is growing at about nine per cent a year. And the Kenya Power and Lighting Company has lined up several power projects to meet this growing requirement for the country's development. According to the managing director, Mr S.M. Gichuru, the company will spend Sh130 million this year on the Sh5 billion Kiambere power project in Embu. Another Sh120 million will go to the Turkwell project, which is being developed by the Kerio Valley Development Authority. Mr Gichuru was briefing the Press at Kiambere after a tour of the plant by the company directors. He was pleased with the project's progress. It is expected to be commissioned early next year. Kiambere will provide 140 megawatts of electricity, the managing director said. The growing demand for power was due to expansion in the industrial sector which has raised the output to export to the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) market. The demand was also increased by rural electrification. About 30 megawatts more could be needed annually for the next three years. The figure would rise to 35 megawatts. Between June last year and January this year, the average maximum demand for power rose from 400.42 megawatts to 419.35 megawatts. It now stands at 420 megawatts. The installed capacity is 543 megawatts. Mr Gichuru said the country continues to import 30 megawatts from

Uganda as required by the 1954 agreement with the Uganda Electricity Board. The directors who toured Kiambere on Wednesday were Mr Sam Ambundo, Mr Okello Jalang'o, Mr J.F. Barmasai, Mr Paul Kihara, Mr John Kahumbu, Mr Morris Mwenda, Mr Amos Ng'ang'a and Mr Lawrence Sagini. Mr Alfrik Birgen, deputy chairman of the Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority, was also present. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Mar 87 p 10] /13046

CSO: 3400/51

LIBERIA

CULTURE, TOURISM BUREAUS RETURN TO INFORMATION MINISTRY

AB311004 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0710 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] The national legislature has passed a bill returning functions of the Culture and Tourism Bureau to the Ministry of Information. The bill, which was passed yesterday, repealed PRC decree No. 46 of June 1981, and reactivated Chapter 31 of the new executive law of May 1972 which created the Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs.

A capitol building release, quoted by LINA [Liberian National News Agency], said that the Bureau of Culture and Tourism operating on an isolated and fragmented basis, independent of the Ministry of Information, did not achieve the desired results contemplated by both the new Constitution of Liberia and Chapter 31 of the new executive law. The release pointed out that the Ministry of Information possesses the necessary equipment, personnel, expertise, and other means to organize, supervise, and encourage the mass production, improvement, and popularization of Liberia's indigenous arts and crafts. The release said the Ministry of Information also has the expertise to establish, operate and maintain a national cultural center, and an ethnographical museum, including the terming and execution of programs for the preservation of the folklore, morals, and indigenous culture of the nation.

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CSO: 3400/353

MOZAMBIQUE

PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Last Thursday in Moscow, Mario Marques, Mozambican national director of hydrocarbons, signed a protocol with the Soviet Ministry of Geology for cooperation in the area of petroleum and natural gas exploration.

Mario Marques told the correspondent from the Mozambican news agency AIM that his opposite number in the signing of the document was M.I. Nikulchin, general director of "Zarubegeologia."

According to the Mozambican official, the protocol provides for technical assistance, consultation and execution of works, as well as cadre training.

The national director of hydrocarbons told AIM that this protocol is in furtherance of cooperation, albeit on a small scale, which began in 1980 and has been increasing, nurtured by the sessions of the Mozambican-Soviet Joint Commission.

The spokesman added that he and his delegation, which included engineers Issupo Abdula, technical director of operations of the National Hydrocarbons Enterprise, and Victor Julian, director of the company's branch office in Vilancula, were received that same Thursday by V.M. Volkhov, Soviet vice minister of geology.

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CSO: 3442/114

MOZAMBIQUE

FINANCE MINISTER HOLDS MEETING TO EXPLAIN PRE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] May an APIE [Administration of State-Owned Buildings] tenant sublet a vacant room in his house? What should be done with the excess manpower in the production units if there is no other place to put them to work? These were among the questions asked of Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman in a session called to explain the Economic Recovery Program [PRE].

The meeting was held on Wednesday in the facilities of the Training Center of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican women] in Machava. Another meeting, for the same purpose, was held yesterday in Maxaquene, Urban District No 3.

Before he replied to these and other questions raised by some of the participants, Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman (who was accompanied by Aurelio Manhica, City Committee secretary for defense, and officials of the party and government in Machava) presented a detailed history of our economy after the conquest of our independence.

The detailed account of the situation was received with great attention and interest by the participants; in the faces of each of those present, one could read a comprehension of the reasons which led our government to take the new economic recovery measures.

In his exposition, the finance minister pointed to the [enemy action], which is aimed basically at destroying the country's economic and social infrastructures, the economic boycott effected by South Africa, the reduction of the Mozambican labor force in the mines of that country and the decline in the production of goods for domestic consumption and for export as the principal reasons for the economic recession which we are experiencing now.

The government official said the goal of the PRE is to see that each Mozambican is aware of his responsibility in increasing production and productivity, which is basically what his wage is for. He added that the state cannot provide what he does not produce himself. According to the minister, for this year, the state has budgeted 14 million contos to subsidize some strategic enterprises, noting, for example, such companies as Cimentos de Mocambique, Cometal-Mometal and CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company], among others.

The finance minister noted that this sum will be reduced in 1988, because each company should take responsibility for itself.

Speaking of the importance of taxes, Abdul Magid Osman said that tax collection is the key element in bringing in state revenues. It is with these receipts, the minister stressed, that the government subsidizes the products which are essential to the life of our people.

Production and Prices

Asked about the price policy, the finance minister stressed that the rise in prices is linked to the real costs, the existing quantities of a certain product and the number of customers for it. The minister noted the introduction of new prices for certain less essential products as a way of disrupting the operations of the speculators, who take advantage of the shortages to amass what he called "colossal fortunes."

Measures are being taken to combat the actions of the speculators and, according to the minister, the creation of special stores and controlled consumption are a part of this strategy.

Demands Make Men Grow

Because the new PRE measures demand effort and responsibility from everyone involved in production, the Minister said that no one grows unless increasing demands are put on him.

"A child grows into a man when he has been instilled with a good civic education. In a company, a good director can turn poor workers into good ones, not by using violent methods but by placing more demands on them to achieve the production goals," the minister noted.

He made this statement to clarify certain disciplinary aspects of the application of the new economic measures, primarily in the area of wages. According to the minister, a poor worker should be punished by docking his monthly wage.

House Rentals

During his lecture, Abdul Magid Osman also spoke of the objectives of the new rental policy for state-owned property. "The rents will not be based on the income of the tenant, as has been the case up to now, but on the value and location of the property. In applying this new rent policy, the state does not want to drive anyone out of the cement zone," he explained.

Again with regard to this matter, the minister added, however, that if there are citizens who are earning 10,000 meticals and they are residing in the Sommerschild zone, they are certainly not going to afford the new rents.

Regarding the questions and the doubts raised by some of the audience, which included those of citizen Inacio Muchanga, the finance minister explained

that it is possible to rent out one of the rooms if this is reported to the APLE and the new tenant does not pay as much as the original tenant. Regarding the reductions in force and the reintegration of manpower considered excessive, Abdul Magid Osman noted that this is a complicated problem and its implementation will not be automatic, but will require the involvement of the competent structures.

"With the new tax legislation, what will the procedure be for the foreign workers? will they be exempted from taxes?" asked an employee of Caju de Mocambique in Machava.

In reply, the minister explained that the tax liability of a foreigner will depend on how his contract is written. "If the contract establishes that he must pay taxes, then he will do so, like any other Mozambican worker; otherwise, he will be exempt," the minister said.

Other doubts and questions raised by the participants were duly explained by the finance minister. He promised to hold other meetings to provide further explanations which will make it possible for the citizen to understand the goals of the PRE better.

Students Exempt

The finance minister conducted another conference yesterday, at the EFEP [not further expanded] installations in Urban District No 3. The minister again explained the main reasons which led the Mozambican Government to take these economic measures. As he noted, the purpose of the PRE is to increase production and to see that each one receives according to his productive capacity.

The explanation of the country's economic situation was followed by a discussion period, in which doubts, questions and opinions were voiced regarding the new measures for the reactivation of the nation's economy.

"Students 18 years of age or older are exempted from the National Reconstruction Tax as long as they present corroborating documents issued by the educational institution in which they are enrolled," the minister explained, in reply to a question by citizen Eliza Jorge.

Another question had to do with the disparity in the charges for water and energy consumption. It is noted that this question had already been raised in Thursday's meeting in Machava. According to the questioner, Electricidade de Mocambique has recently presented bills charging more than the real value of the domestic water and energy consumption.

In this regard, the finance minister said a meeting would be held with the organs which oversee this area to study this complaint, which is quite common in the city of Maputo.

It is noted that, in this latter meeting, the finance minister was accompanied by Cristina Tembe, Maputo City Committee secretary of the economy, and other party and government cadres in Urban District No 3.

6362

CSO: 3442/114

INTERNAL, EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS OF MNR EXPLAINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 18 Mar 87 pp 5-6

[Text]

Rebels of the *Resistência Nacional Moçambicana* (MNR) have devastated large areas of Mozambique, driving farmers away and wrecking production. The MNR's external leadership, which has the task of explaining the movement to the world, is out of touch with the internal leadership and is ill-informed about events in Mozambique itself. Below we examine the external and internal dimensions of the MNR.

Over the past year, the MNR's president, **Afonso Dhlakama**, has moved to africanise the movement's image, removing people compromised by the colonial past. In particular, he has taken steps to cut the **Portuguese** connection, a move long urged by the MNR's friends in the government of **South Africa** and anti-communist lobbies in the **United States**. They argue that the Mozambican government will be more likely to negotiate with MNR leaders who are not Portuguese citizens.

The major casualty of africanisation so far is former Secretary-General **Evo Fernandes**, a Portuguese citizen of Goan descent. Before independence in 1975 he was a close associate of the leading settler businessman **Jorge Jardim** and worked on his newspaper *Noticias da Beira* until ousted by pro-Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) journalists in 1974. Fernandes is believed to have worked for the colonial secret police.

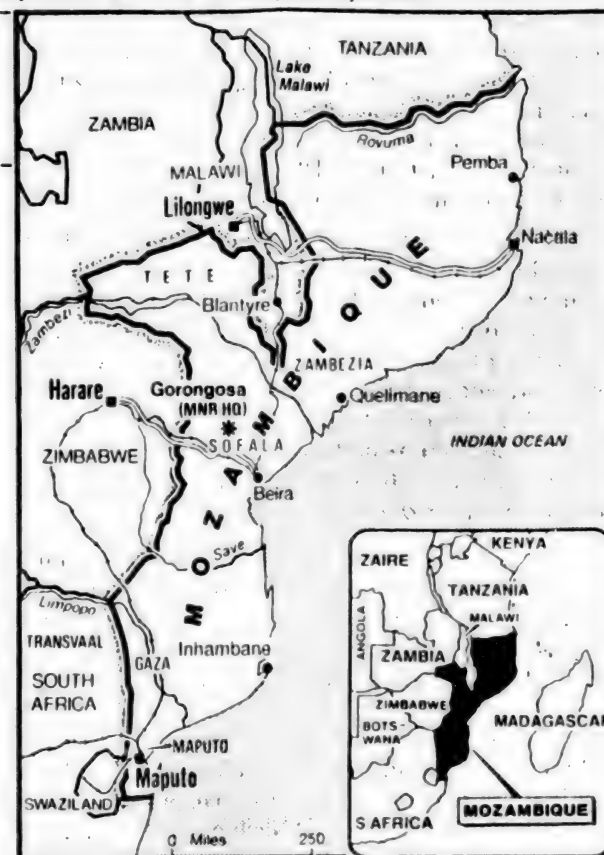
In mid-1986 Dhlakama abolished the post of secretary-general, putting Fernandes in charge of a studies department which has so far published not a word. In February 1987 Fernandes was expelled from the MNR's National Executive Council. Fernandes' friend **Jorge Correia**, a white Portuguese who had been the MNR's Western Europe representative, was expelled from the MNR altogether. According to an announcement made by the MNR on 27 February, Fernandes and Correia were accused of 'false information, theft of money, use of trusted individuals to divide the MNR, and nepotism.' We have no details of the precise allegations, but the 'false infor-

mation' referred to is probably the incident in April 1986 when Correia claimed MNR responsibility for a car bomb in Maputo that injured 49 people. This deeply embarrassed the MNR, which attributed the bomb to dissidents inside the Mozambican army.

The new external line up is:

- **João da Silva Ataíde**, briefly Mozambican ambassador to Lisbon in 1982, who resigned in mysterious circumstances and has now resurfaced as the MNR's man in Lisbon.
- **José Francisco Mascarenhas**, his number two, a former agent of the Mozambican *Serviço Nacional de Segurança Popular* (SNASP) secret police. After National Director of Security **Jorge Costa** defected to South Africa in 1982, Mascarenhas was one of about 100 SNASP officers detained for several months. After his release he too went to South Africa, and thence to Portugal.
- **Francisco Nota Moisés**, the new information officer appointed in December 1986. He was formerly an employee of the *British Broadcasting Corporation* at its Nairobi monitoring station.
- Foreign Relations Secretary **Artur Januário de Fonseca**, last heard of in West Germany in 1986. He is a black Mozambican who worked for the Portuguese secret police in the early 1960s.

Hence blacks now head the MNR's information department and its European operation. But in fact



all MNR public statements since the fall of Fernandes have been made by another white Portuguese, **Paulo de Oliveira**, a former associate of Fernandes and Correia. He worked for the far-right Lisbon daily *O Dia* before becoming chief European spokesman.

The MNR also has a new representative in Washington. This is **Luis Serapião**, a former FRELIMO student who refused to return to Mozambique in the 1960s and is now a professor at Howard University. Serapião has written articles bitterly attacking FRELIMO for its mixed-race composition. A row flared up in August 1986 over who really represented the MNR in Washington – Serapião or **Artur Vilanculu**, another FRELIMO student of the 1960s who later joined the splinter *Mozambique Revolutionary Committee* (COREMO) before joining the MNR in 1982. Both Serapião and Vilanculu had backing from extremists in the USA, including the *Heritage Foundation* and *Free the Eagle*. They collaborated to set up a pro-MNR Mozambique Information Office, headed by **Thomas Schaff**, an American citizen who worked for the **Zimbabwean** Agricultural Extension Service near the Mozambican border until 1985, when the Zimbabwean security police began to investigate his activities.

So Serapião has now won his battle with Vilanculu to be recognised as MNR spokesman in the USA. Certainly Vilanculu's MNR credentials look shaky. In September 1985 he was leading another splinter organisation called CONIMO (Mozambique National Independent Committee), formed in West Germany and including FRELIMO dissidents, such as **Zeca Caliate**, a FRELIMO commander who deserted to the Portuguese in 1973, and **Maximo Dias**, ex-chairman of a group which split from FRELIMO in 1974.

These are not the only splinter-groups connected with the MNR. They also include the *Democratic Party for the Liberation of Mozambique* (PADELIMO), led by **Fanuel Mahluza**, a FRELIMO founder-member who quit in 1963. He now divides his time between **Kenya** and South Africa. Mozambican sources suggest that PADELIMO is an MNR front, set up to facilitate its operations in Kenya, which is important for the MNR as a source of passports. Also living in Kenya is former FRELIMO central committee member **Leo Milas** (alias **Seifu Milasi**) who, according to some accounts, was a founding member of the MNR. He is a black American who pretended to be Mozambican and infiltrated FRELIMO in the 1960s. He was unmasked by the late Dr **Eduardo Mondlane** in 1966 and expelled from the movement. He works for the *United Nations Environment Programme* in Nairobi.

The internal leadership of the MNR is much less complicated. It hinges on Commander-in-Chief **Afonso Dhlakama**, who claims to have deserted from the Portuguese army to join FRELIMO in 1972. But in 1972 he was a student at a seminary in Tete Province, and is two years too young to have

been conscripted into the Portuguese army. In Maputo it is said that his military career began with FRELIMO only in 1974. He was trained at FRELIMO's rear base at Nachingwea in Tanzania before being put in charge of logistics in Sofala Province.

In 1976 Dhlakama was accused of robbery and put in a 're-education' camp, from which he escaped in 1977 to join the newly-formed MNR in Rhodesia. The Rhodesians put him in charge of the MNR in 1979, after the death of the MNR's first commander **André Matade Matsangaissa**. Dhlakama won a bitter leadership dispute within the MNR, which transferred its rear base to the Transvaal after Zimbabwean independence.

The rest of the MNR leadership is predominantly Ndauc-speaking, a legacy of the Rhodesian *Central Intelligence Organisation's* patronage. Ndauc chauvinism gives the MNR a certain legitimacy in parts of central Mozambique, but stops it getting popular support south of the Save River. In the north, the MNR benefitted in 1982 from its absorption of groups of *Africa Livre* fighters operating out of Malawi (AC Vol 23 Nos 15, 16). One of the *Africa Livre* leaders was businessman **Gimo Phiri**, who became the MNR's chief representative in Malawi, operating under a variety of assumed names. Photocopies of his various passports were among the evidence submitted by Presidents **Samora Machel** and **Kenneth Kaunda** and Prime Minister **Robert Mugabe** to President **Kamuzu Banda** in their confrontation over Malawian support for the MNR in Blantyre on 11 September 1986. The MNR operates out of Malawi and indeed is quite popular there, not least because MNR fighters take booty and agricultural produce for sale in Malawi and buy consumer goods. In September and October 1986 the MNR launched a major offensive from Malawi into Zambezia and Tete Provinces. A government counter-offensive, now officially confirmed as aided by Tanzanian troops (AC Vol 28 No 2) is driving them back in Zambezia especially.

By late February 1987, the MNR still had free rein in much of upper Zambezia, northern Tete, and northern Sofala. MNR claims to have launched heavy attacks in the Beira Corridor are discounted in Maputo and Harare. Zimbabwean troops guard the corridor and keep the railway running. The MNR, operating from bases in South Africa, has also made some attacks into Gaza and Maputo Provinces to divert government forces from their northern counter-attack. At a very generous estimate, the MNR may be said to have unrestricted freedom of movement in some 10-15% of Mozambique's total area. Zambezia, Tete and Sofala were

the only provinces in which the MNR forced postponement of a significant number of elections during recent general elections.

But it is misleading to speak of MNR control. MNR bands, many of which really are bandits, with no political motive, do not aim to establish zones of effective control but to put pressure on the government by driving peasant families off the land and into the towns or over the borders. War-parties single out teachers, health workers and government shops for attack. There is no doubt that MNR bands have committed horrible atrocities against civilians.

The remote areas where MNR warlords are more or less secure from government attack appear to be run by local chiefs, with farmers producing food for the MNR. Some eye-witnesses report MNR fighters as having poor equipment, short of ammunition and reduced to cleaning their guns with hot water. In other cases they have bazookas, machine-guns and grenade-launchers. Fighters interviewed in Zambezia said they fought for the MNR because it was preferable to fleeing to Malawi or Zambia. Dhlakama himself tells visitors that he is fighting for ideological reasons, but he seems to be the only one who thinks so, although some MNR fighters claim to have joined the movement after being expropriated by FRELIMO officials. There is evidence that the MNR runs forced labour camps.

MNR warlords operate with a good deal of autonomy but are in regular high-frequency radio contact with their central bases in Mozambique, or even rear bases in Malawi or South Africa. Visitors to Dhlakama's headquarters report aides constantly coming and going with radio messages. Dhlakama, and other leaders such as Commandante Calisto in Zambezia, travel on small motor-cycles looted from sacked towns. But Dhlakama's claims to have a regular government seem pure fantasy. MNR members captured by the government are unable to name any MNR leader except Dhlakama.

The MNR interests South Africa because of its regional role. Its attacks on railways have the effect of forcing the front-line states into dependence on the South African railway system. Nothing is moving on the Malawi-Beira line. The Limpopo line, from Zimbabwe to Maputo, has been closed to international traffic since mid-1984. The Malawi-Nacala line is also out of operation. Other international lines (Beira-Zimbabwe, Maputo-Swaziland, Maputo-South Africa) have been subject to sporadic sabotage but have never been completely shut ●

'SAVE THE CHILDREN' \$1.5 MILLION EMERGENCY AID TO ZAMBEZIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Christian Saunders, the associate representative of the British humanitarian organization, "Save the Children," revealed in Maputo Saturday that that organization has already made about \$1.5 million available for the purchase of seeds in the framework of the emergency program for Zambezia Province in the center-north region.

"Save the Children," which operates in more than 100 developing countries has seven persons working in Mozambique.

In an exclusive interview with AIM, Saunders said that the seeds will arrive shortly in that province, one of the provinces most affected by hunger in Mozambique.

The representative of "Save the Children" revealed that his organization's emergency program calls for the shipping of 300 tons of soap, 25 tons of salt, 8 trucks, and various home utensils to the province.

He explained that the choice of Zambezia Province to receive the aid was made by the Mozambican Government. "When we arrived here 3 years ago, the Mozambican Government informed us that Zambezia was the most needy province at the time and asked that the organization provide its support to that region" he added.

Recent figures set the number of persons who are suffering the most serious food shortage in that region at over 1.5 million, that hunger being due to the war imposed by the armed bandits of South Africa.

Referring to the difficulties encountered in the organization's work, Saunders indicated the problems connected with transportation, communications, and logistics. He said also that in Zambezia Province only the route linking Quelimane, the provincial capital, and Mocuba is passable by roadway and that the sea route has to be used to link some coastal districts.

For that reason, it was necessary for the organization to send a small plane to assist the neediest populations and the sick in the regions that are difficult of access.

With regard to the development programs carried out by the organization, Saunders said that projects are underway in Zambezia for the creation of a recycling center for health and education personnel.

Also underway are projects aimed at creating incentives for parents who adopt abandoned children.

Saunders spoke about another British nongovernmental organization collecting funds intended to aid the populations of Zambezia and Niassa.

With regard to this project, Saunders said that an appeal was launched in Great Britain on Thursday calling for the collection of \$5 to \$7 million intended for the purchase of food, means of transportation, seeds and production materials. The British Government has already put \$900,000 at the disposal of the organization.

As Saunders said: "I was in Zambezia 7 months ago and there was a large quantity of food in the warehouses" but there was no transportation to distribute it to the regions most severely affected. "The priority of that appeal will also be for the purchase of means of transport," he explained.

This organization has been working in Mozambique for 3 years and thus far more than \$3.5 million has been channelled into the emergency and development program.

"We work without bureaucracy and will stay in Mozambique until the situation begins to show improvement. This is the only way of expressing our solidarity with Mozambique," he said in conclusion.

8711/5915
CSO: 3442/95

MOZAMBIQUE

DPPCCN AIDED 106,000 DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOFALA IN 1986

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 87 p 8

[Text] More than 106,000 displaced persons, victims of the famine and of the armed bandits, were provided with various foodstuffs, clothing and production tools by the Provincial Department for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters [DPPCCN] in Sofala last year. Those persons were forced to leave their native areas because of the actions of the armed bandits. They are now being integrated into the productive process, basically in agriculture.

The DPPCCN provided this information in its report to the Provincial Emergency Commission, which met recently in the city of Beira to assess the situation. The DPPCCN noted that it had received 12,336 tons of various products from its usual donors, enabling it to meet 50 percent of its needs in aid to the affected population.

"This support made it possible to catalyze the actions of the political and administrative structures in the districts for the speedy and effective enlistment of this newly recovered population," the report stresses.

The major problem faced by the DPPCCN last year was the near inaccessibility of some districts. According to the same source, this prevented regular shipments of goods in the Chibabava, Chiringoma and Marrromeu districts.

General Emergency Program

The military offensive launched in Gorongosa District, which culminated in the capture of "Casa Banana," enabled many people who were living with the armed bandits against their will to turn themselves in to the authorities and, obviously, they needed assistance.

It was for this reason that an emergency program was created for that district, designated the Provincial Office for Gorongosa, whose function was to receive the people who presented themselves, provide them with clothing, health care, food and housing and enlist them in productive activities.

The repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, landing strips for small planes, energy sources and other economic and social infrastructures destroyed by the enemy were other actions carried out by that office.

However, with the deterioration of the political-military situation in other northern districts of the province, such as Marromeu, Cheringoma, Caia and others, it became necessary to expand the emergency plan to cover the province.

It was to this end that the Third Session of the Provincial Government of Sofala, held last August, created the Emergency Commission, to coordinate all the provincial activities in this area.

The executive agency is the DPPCCN, which includes such organizations as the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples], the CVN [Mozambican Red Cross], mass democratic organizations, governmental and nongovernmental international organizations and some religious faiths; it also has the support of the Health, Agriculture, Commerce, Building and Waters, Finance and Planning directorates, among other provincial directorates.

6362

CSO: 3442/114

BUZI ADMINISTRATOR DISCUSSES SUCCESSES IN AGRICULTURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 3

[Report on interview with Party First Secretary and Buzi Administrator Chivavisse Muchangage by Antonio Siteo; in Vila do Buzi, date not given]

[Text] Party First Secretary and Buzi Administrator Chivavisse Muchangage considers the coordination that exists among the various structures as the secret of the successive victories achieved by that district in the politico-military, economic, and social areas. He was speaking during a recent interview granted to NOTICIAS reporters in Vila do Buzi, during which pressing matters in all areas of activity were discussed, particularly the excellent prospects for the 1986-87 agricultural campaign.

Located barely a 3-hour trip by boat, on the banks of the river of the same name, Buzi is one of the districts of Sofala where the specter of war, of armed banditry, hovers over the countenance of most of its inhabitants.

According to the administrator of Buzi, five of the seven settlements that comprise the district are under the complete and total control of our authorities. In the remaining settlements, military and political actions are being launched to prevent armed banditry from ever representing an obstacle to progress, the establishment of peace, and the well-being of this beautiful district.

"The recent victories won in the military area have led the population that is forced to live daily with the armed bandits to surrender voluntarily to our forces. These are clear examples of the political-military actions launched for the reestablishment of peace, not only in the district but also in the region," observed Chivavisse Muchangage.

Fight While Producing

It is common to say that in order to produce, it is necessary to have peace. However, the population of Buzi District did not wait for peace, that peace of which the armed bandits supported from abroad persist in depriving us. And with their weapons slung over their shoulders and their hoes in their hands, they went on taming the prodigious land, sowing abundance.

"The excellent prospects that the present agricultural campaign brings us are not the product of chance. They are the result of the rich experiences accumulated from campaign to campaign, from success to success, and from some failures, because our motto has been this: do not become discouraged in the face of difficulties however great they may be, but seek alternatives to overcome them," emphasized our interviewee.

With regard to the few contacts the NOTICIAS reporters had with some producing sectors, especially in agriculture, with some elements of the population, and what we were able to observe during the trip and in the fields that surround the town, Buzi is moving with steady and sure steps toward the eradication of hunger.

"In this campaign, we paid greater and special attention to the family sector, which as you know is the most important one in the district, through direct support that consists in linking family producers to private or state ones so that they may receive all the necessary support from the latter in terms of machinery and utensils," explained the administrator of Buzi.

According to him, this process, in which all the deputies are directly involved, and the regular rains that have fallen in the region, are the principal factors that will contribute to the anticipated success of the current harvest.

In the meantime, the district director of agriculture, Vasco Antonio Sinoia, told our reporters that the area covered by the family sector was 100 percent plowed and sown and that there are also good prospects for the second-season crops.

In fact, during our stay in the district capital, we noted on the countenances of the people an air of happiness and of hope for a better future. The subject of their conversation is inevitably about their collective farms, the estimates of the crop, whether corn, mapira [unknown term], or rice.

Along the banks of the river as well as in the fields that surround the town, women are bent under the weight of the ears of corn already mature and ready to alleviate hunger; and on the opposite bank of the town, in Matinoti, fresh and tender ears of corn are already on sale.

Extension of the School Network

According to the administrator of Buzi, noteworthy in the social area is, first of all, the concern that district authorities connected with education have demonstrated in the extension of the primary, secondary, and anti-illiteracy network as far as the most remote areas to raise the level of education, and in the introduction of new classes, thus creating conditions for a more efficient training of the skilled labor force.

"Efforts aimed at the introduction of the National Education System in all of the schools in the district, the construction and enlargement of schools and classrooms with the direct and active participation of the population are examples of the actions carried out by the education sector to implement the plans established for this social area," emphasized our interviewee.

In the area of health also, the efforts undertaken by the district in expanding the health network are well known, and the results are already apparent with a substantial increase in the flow of patients to the various hospital centers.

"All these gains, all these victories are not the product of chance. They are the result of the correct methods we employ in the solution of our problems. They are, above all, the result of the coordination existing among the various structures, in which the people, with their total dedication to work, producing to feed themselves and the Armed Forces of Mozambique, play a preponderant role," emphasized Administrator Chivavisse Muchangage.

8711/5915

CSO: 3442/95

MOZAMBIQUE

BEIRA OPENS REPAIR SHOP FOR SHIP MOTORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] A machine shop for the maintenance of "Volvo Penta" ship motors, which are installed in most of the small-scale fishing fleet in Sofala, was officially inaugurated a few days ago in the city of Beira.

The installation of this new infrastructure, which will play an important role in vitalizing fishing activity in that region of the country, was financed by the Scandinavian countries.

This newspaper learned that the Scandinavian countries made shop equipment and spare parts, valued at 4,000 contos, available to get the operation off to a good start.

The inaugural ceremony was held in the facilities of the Beira Fishing Association, to which the machine shop is an exed. Among those who took part in the ceremony were Ms Eva Belfrage, of the ASDI (Swedish Agency for International Development) and Goran Levin, of the Scandinavian Fisheries Program.

Speaking on that occasion, Eva Belfrage said she was quite pleased with the work accomplished and that the creation of this machine shop has been awaited for a long time by the small-scale fishermen.

"I hope that the Fishing Association will be able to respond to the concerns of the fishermen," urged the ASDI official, who also admired how clean and neat the new machine shop was.

Speaking in turn, Augusto Machado, acting director of the Sofala Province Fishing Services, thanked the Nordic countries for their support in setting up the machine shop.

He added that the new infrastructure would make it possible to provide technical assistance for the ship motors of many of the small-scale fishermen, which had been difficult before.

Most of Sofala's small-scale fishing fleet was out of commission, precisely for want of maintenance of the engines because of the lack of spare parts.

32 Motors Repaired

During the ceremony, our reporter learned that the new machine shop has already repaired 32 Volvo Penta engines since it went into operation in January, before it was formally inaugurated.

Those repairs permitted a significant part of the local small-scale fishing fleet to go back into operation.

The machine shop urgently needs more spare parts to attend to the fishermen's needs for technical assistance.

6362

CSO: 3/42/114

BRIEFS

BEIRA CORRIDOR WORK--The rails on the railway line between Zimbabwe and Mozambique's central city of Beira are currently being replaced by other heavy ones. The chairman of the Beira Corridor Services, Rui Fonseca, said the current 30 kg rails are being replaced by the new ones weighing 40 kgs. The replacement work will last until next July. [Excerpt] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 26 Mar 87 MB] /9738

CHISSANO REPLACES GOVERNOR, BANK CHAIRMAN--A source from the office of the president informed in Maputo this afternoon that in the exercise of his constitutional powers, President Joaquim Chissano has relieved Joaquim Ribeiro de Carvalho as chairman of the People's Development Bank [BPD]. Another presidential decree also relieves Antonio Fernando Materrula as governor of Zambezia province for health reasons. The president of the republic has meanwhile appointed (Hermano Gildo Queda Gamito) as BPD chairman, Antonio Simbine as governor of Cabo Delgado Province, and Carlos Agostinho do Rosario as governor of Zambezia Province. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Mar 87 MB] /9738

DISPLACED IN GURUE DISTRICT, ZAMBEZIA--People displaced by the emergency situation in Gurue District, Zambezia Province, are estimated to number in the dozens of thousands. According to information received by Radio Mozambique, one-third of this number is comprised of children who are seriously undernourished. Radio Mozambique also learned that the number of displaced people tends to increase every day because of destabilization by armed bandits in the pay to South Africa. The viability of rendering urgent assistance to the displaced is currently under study, and it is expected that a considerable quantity of corn and other products donated by the international community will soon arrive in that district. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 24 Mar MB] /9738

PLOWS FOR GAZA--Yesterday afternoon, the Portuguese Government presented 60 animal-drawn plows to the Department for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters [DPCCN] to aid the populations affected by the natural disasters in our country. The gift was presented at one of the DPCCN warehouses in Maputo by Paulouro das Neves, Portuguese ambassador accredited in Maputo, to Salomao Mambo, director of the DPCCN Logistical Support Unit. According to our information, the plows will be sent to Gaza Province. The photograph [not reproduced] shows the act of presentation of the plows. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 87 p 8] 6362

INDIAN NAVAL PRESENCE--A limited Indian naval presence is operating in Mozambican waters in a bid to thwart resupply by sea of the rebel Renamo forces using South African ships and submarines, the London publication Southscan has reported. President Joaquim Chissano has said that Mozambican government forces had prevented Renamo from occupying coastal centres in Zambezia province for this purpose. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 14 Mar 87 p 3]/12828

BULGARIANS TO REHABILITATE GERALCO--Bonifacio Saulosse, the director of Geralco, an edible oil and soap-producing unit headquartered in Quelimane, told our reporters recently that Bioinvest (A Bulgarian Company) plans to rehabilitate that company this year. According to our interviewee, the projected rehabilitation of Geralco is the object of a contract signed last year between the two companies in the framework of cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. According to the director, the rehabilitation, which will take 6 months, will encompass the two factories that comprise Geralco: the oil and soap factories. The process will cover the same number of phases. Bonifacio Saulosse said that "it is planned to keep one factory producing while the other is being rehabilitated," adding that the oil sector will be the first to benefit from this measure. The rehabilitation of Geralco will restore the production levels of those two factories which, at the present time, are utilizing about one-quarter of their available capacity. Director Bonifacio Saulosse added that the first Bulgarian brigade is scheduled to arrive in Quelimane City shortly to start work on the company rehabilitation project. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 3] 8711/5915

CSO: 3442/95

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

OIL INDUSTRY TRAINING OFFERED--Lagos--Nigeria's Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) will assist needy African countries in the training of manpower for their oil industry in line with the requirements of the newly formed African Petroleum Producers Association (APPA), head of petroleum engineering of the PTI, Egwu Nwanokwale said. Nwanokwale, who is also the Vice-Principal of the Institute based in Warri in the mid-western state of Bendel, said the institute had placed a 987,000 US dollars worth of sub-sea oilwell equipment from the Mobil Oil Company and had already trained personnel from the Congo, adding that Angola, Ghana and Tanzania had made enquiries on the possibility of training their manpower there. He said that institute was the best equipped petroleum training center in the country and called on interested persons to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by it. The PTI which established in 1975 has turned out 1,630 diploma and higher diploma graduated with the number of students on its roll rising from 100 in 1975 to 2000 last year. (NAN/PANA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Feb 87 p 6] /13046

BOOST TO MOTOR INDUSTRY--In a \$2 million technical collaboration agreement, TJ Filters Limited of England is helping Stag Engineering (Nigeria) Limited to set up a manufacturing and marketing operation for oil and air filters. TJ Filters is one of Britain's principal manufacturers of this equipment and holds a substantial share of the replacement filter after-market. It is also an original equipment supplier to many leading vehicle manufacturers including Rolls-Royce, Jaguar, Ford and Austin Rover. Overseas, the company markets under the TJ Filters and Tecalemit brand names and has recently established new distributorships in Canada, Holland, Italy and France. Under the Nigerian agreement, TJ will provide product design and technical assistance during the setting up of Stag Engineering's new manufacturing plant at Ijebuode. Training will be given to key Stag personnel at Plymouth. Because of the high capital cost of some of the more advanced production equipment required, only certain components will be produced initially in Nigeria, the balance being supplied as completely knocked down parts by TJ. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 87 p 11] /13046

CSO: 3400/352

PAI CONGRESS CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Unification of Opposition

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Feb 87 p 9

[Article by Ibrahima Fall: "Toward a Vast Opposition Rally"]

[Text] The Fourth Regular Congress of the African Independence Party (PAI) came to a close early yesterday evening at the People's Hall in Guediawaye. Beginning Sunday morning, the congress first of all heard a message from the PPS [Senegalese People's Party], followed by a reading of the six resolutions and five motions. The first so-called general policy resolution starts by recalling that the PAI, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary, is a mature, responsible party that has spoken out on the "political, economic, social and cultural crisis Senegal is currently enduring," particularly condemning the government's new sectorial policies. The PAI also condemns the intervention of the IMF and the World Bank, demands the withdrawal of French soldiers from Senegal, while giving full responsibility to the National Army, and expresses satisfaction that the people's struggle everywhere is intensifying. The second resolution deals with the unity of Marxists and the union of patriots. It calls for an immediate merger of Senegalese Marxist parties and proposes a broad front of struggle open to all patriots. Regarding disarmament and peace, the third resolution expresses concern over the arms race imputed to the United States and supports the peace policy of socialist countries and the proposals of the USSR on disarmament. The fourth resolution on the trade unions demands an improvement in the living conditions of the workers, a reduction in prices of basic commodities and the establishment of a single trade union federation "independent from the bourgeoisie." The fifth and sixth resolutions on women and young people deplore the living conditions of these two social groups and support them in their fight. The congress next passed four motions of support for the ANC, the SWAPO, the POLISARIO Front and the PLO.

These motions reaffirm the unwaivering support of the PAI for these national liberation movements. The last motion passed and proposed by delegates from the region of Ziguinchor is a special motion congratulating Secretary General Majhemout Diop for "his loyalty to the PAI and his role in the party's expanded influence."

The reading of the resolutions and motions was followed by a press conference moderated by the secretary general of the PAI. In his preliminary statement,

he referred to subjects as varied as the PAI and unity, the PAI, Marxism and Africa, the PAI and religion, the PAI and national and international questions. Diop reaffirmed the vocation of unity of his party, which will spare no effort to see that the merger of all Marxist parties into a single party comes about and that the union of patriots becomes a reality. The leader of the PAI placed great hope in the vast opposition rally that will soon be created and in whose favor the Suxxali Reewmi Front (FSR) has dissolved. Turning to the elections, Diop said that "there have never been honest, regular elections in Senegal." The PAI's position on the coming elections is reserved, for the time being, he said, but noted that the party will take the position of the Marxist parties, two members of the former FSR and other patriotic parties into account. However, the leader of the PAI warned, "if the question of the unity of the opposition is not settled, it would be suicidal to participate in the elections."

It was amidst an atmosphere of great piety, marked by prayers offered by Serigne Moustapha Mbacke from Touba, that the Fourth Regular Congress of the African Independence Party (PAI) began yesterday at the People's Hall in Guediawaye. This year, the party is celebrating the 30th anniversary of its creation. The Internationale, the anthem of the international working class, and Momsarew, that of the PAI, were then played before the representatives of the brother parties spoke. The congress then successively heard messages of solidarity from Mrs Dina Forit, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, the LD/MPT [Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party], the PIT [Party for Independence and Labor], the MDP [People's Democratic Movement], the UDP [Union for a People's Democracy], the LCT [Communist Workers League], the PLP [People's Liberation Party], the OST [Workers Socialist Organization], the AJ-MRDN [AND-JEF/Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy], from Mamadou Dia, president of the FSR, and Romanian Communist Party Secretary General Ceaucescu. In his welcoming address, Assane Paye, secretary general from the region of Dakar, stressed the relevance of the PAI struggle, articulated around the tryptic *Momsarew, Boksarew and Defar sa rew*.

In his introductory report entitled "The PAI From 1947 to 1987: 30 Years of Struggle in the Service of the People," Majhemout Diop, secretary general of the PAI, recalled the conditions surrounding the formation of his party on 15 September 1957 and outlined the numerous difficulties which the first Senegalese party claiming affiliation with Marxism-Leninism encountered. Diop spoke at length about the tumultuous history of the PAI, its dissolution on 2 August 1960, following the postelection events in Saint-Louis, and the many splits that led to the creation of the LD and the PIT, without forgetting the legalization in 1976. After reviewing the various strategic and tactical mistakes attributable to the PAI, its secretary general said that despite these debacles, the party can show a positive balance sheet because "in 30 years of struggle and sacrifices of all kinds, we have met the difficult wager of having maintained the party come what may. We have established Marxism, not only in Senegal, but in many countries of Black Africa."

30 Years of Struggle

Turning to national questions, the secretary general of the PAI drew a very gloomy picture of the economic situation in Senegal, placing major blame on the New Agricultural Policy, which it categorically condemned. The same condemnation was made of the New Industrial Policy. According to Diop, "not only is industry marking time, but we have seen a steady drop in the production index since 1979." For Diop, the New Industrial Policy is nothing more than a "return, if not to the slave economy, then at least to uncontrolled capitalism, to the great detriment of national industry." The International Monetary Fund's actions were also condemned by Diop, who said that "the IMF was conceived as a regulator of Western financial capitalism and a powerful arm to rescue the dollar in the past and now the major currencies of the 'Western basket'."

Turning to the national political situation, the leader of the PAI said that "the competitive proliferation of different parties and associations, which all claim to pursue 'patriotic' goals, only strengthens the thick veil of confusion that reigns everywhere." After noting the organizational changes that will come in the PAI, Diop turned to the tactic of unity preached by his party, one articulated around the unity of Marxists and the union of patriots, which must come about along with "continued development of the PAI."

Concluding his report, the secretary general of the PAI said that "for 30 years, the PAI, the first to hoist the flag of independence and socialism, has tackled this double task. Despite the trials, it progresses further every day. There can be no doubt that it will achieve its goal: Momsarew, Boksarew, Defarsarew.

Following the session, congressional delegates turned to committee work. The program this morning schedules a general assembly and elections at the different levels. In the afternoon, the closing of the congress will be followed by a press conference.

It should be noted that in his address to the PAI congress, President Mamadou Dia, emphasized in his very lengthy address the overriding duty of unity of the opposition. This unity should be as broad as possible, he stressed. As proof of the desire of the parties included to move resolutely toward unity, the Suxxali Rewmi Front will be dissolved to make room for a broader rally made up of a maximum of opposition parties, trade unions and individuals won over to change, Dia concluded.

Opposition Strives for Unity

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 5 Feb 87 p 13

[Text] *Mom sa rew, bok sa rew, defar sa rew*: The tryptic refers to the African Independence Party (PAI), the oldest Senegalese opposition party, which has just held its Fourth Regular Congress on 1-2 February 1987. "In 30 years of struggle in the service of the people" (most of that time underground), Majhmout Diop's group has experienced changing fortunes.

Nevertheless, despite its small following, the PAI remains an omnipresent actor on the Senegalese political scene. Within this opposition, some of whose parties are the fruit of internal splits (the PIT and the LD) and the source of most of the leaders of the latter, the PAI must now find satisfaction in the wind of unity currently blowing. That unity came up again during the congress, with Diop condemning "the competitive proliferation of different parties, which only strengthens the reigning confusion." Even more significant is the dissolution of the Suxxali Rew Mi Front, grouping certain opposition parties, announced at the congress.

This statement by Mamadou Dia, leader of the MDP, on behalf of the Suxxali Rew Mi, is significant of the process of change going on within the opposition. There is a move toward a "vast opposition front" and all eyes are on the other framework of coordination, the ADS, and the question of merger is in the air.

And yet, if, in keeping with the PAI formula, "the unity of Marxists" seems to derive therefrom, the same is not true of "the union of patriots" with ideologically different sensitivities. However, one essential fact does emerge on which everyone seems to agree: "fighting the common enemy," meaning the party in power.

In that sense, the congresses succeed one another within the opposition (with the exception of Serigne Diop's PDS), each adding its stone to the edifice. It remains to be seen whether that unity will lead to participation in the 1988 elections, which participation has previously been subject to conditions of democratic guarantees. This position will certainly be taken by the PAI, even if to date it has participated in the elections of 1978 and 1984 confirming the democratic opening.

11,464

CSO: 11/19/78

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON CASAMANCE SEPARATISTS

Dakar LE DEVOIR in French 4 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Baye Mousse: "For a Political Solution"]

[Text] As the year came to an end, coinciding with the first "separatist" demonstration of the Democratic Movement of the forces of Casamance, tension rose in the southern region of the country, where it was even reported that two rebel camps had been broken up.

The truth is completely different, made up of the blunders of the security forces, and the high number of challenges must be attributed to it.

The fact is that no rebel camps were seized. There were merely outbreaks of agitation that materialized in meetings held in Kagnabon, Thiobon and Thionck-Essyl, at the prompting of so-called "separatist" elements.

In Casamance circles close to the Socialist Party, the political scope of such meetings was minimized: "It was individuals of no importance who got people together on the basis of the lie that independence has been won, that Abdou Diouf came to agreement with Robert Sagna on this point and that there was scarcely need to pay taxes or to vote in the coming elections because from now on, there will be another Casamance Republic."

Good News

Thus following a tradition in the villages of Casamance of levying dues in order to receive delegations from the recognized political parties of the country, they also drew up a list of those who paid money, naturally presenting the "separatist" movement as just another party.

The sum of 100 francs is the amount of dues paid by villagers. For those wishing to join the Movement, 200 francs must be paid. To those who go even further and give 500 francs, promises are made of the post of their choice in the future Casamance Republic, based on the most capricious wishes.

Meetings were therefore held without major problems in Kagnobon, then Thiobon, before moving on to Thionck-Essyl, a town of over 8,000 souls. Following prayers in the mosque, the old Lamine Diedhiou announced a meeting on 22 October during which the participants would hear "good news."

But elements favoring the Socialist Party, or at least national unity, headed by the president of the rural community and the village chief, opposed the meeting after informing the prefect. The meeting would nevertheless be held in an outlying district called Bougatiir.

Army Chief Warrant Officer Abdou Badji asked for the assignment to attend because, a native of the village, he could probe the intentions of the participants. He would be seriously annoyed but his relatives opposed his deathly wager. It was he who would identify 15 of the participants who were arrested.

In order to prevent a possible bloodbath in Thionck-Essyl, former canton chief Abdou Diatta argued against the sending of two Gendarmerie troops in civilian dress to the meeting.

Following this meeting in Thionck-Essyl, the progress of the "separatist" meetings stopped short. Casamance political leaders began a tour of the villages where the rebellion had taken hold and spoke the language of deterrence to the villagers: "Just as much as you cling to the boundaries of your fields and rice paddies, the Senegalese Government clings to its borders and security." The language is all the more credible because the Army had already begun to move its tanks and troops.

Torture

In the meantime, Khalifa Diedhiou, organizer of the next meeting in Elinkine, would be arrested and unfortunately tortured to death. Nor would this be the only blunder.

Here is the threshold of the inadmissible: A democratic and civilized state can plan repression better. The blunders increased in number. The dues lists that were scarcely or not binding at all served as a basis for making arrests, with the natural homonymy between individuals of the same village and the same tribe complicating the situation: If Abdoulaye Diedhiou is to be made to admit he is a rebel, which of the Abdoulaye Diedhiou must be beaten up until he does?

And is beating necessary at all, at this point where the action of the rebels is no longer violent or armed, but simply propaganda? It is propaganda that Casamance officials say they can cut off: "The people of Casamance are frustrated, but a solution can be found within the framework of the Senegalese nation, as certain elements of discussion are already in our memorandum" (submitted to the chief of state).

In Casamance circles, the only underground, the Kaguith, on the border with Guinea-Bissau, must be reduced to its simplest expression: "There, rebels live a life of poverty and are captured whenever they leave."

In other words, a political solution is within reach and must be before the political leaders of the movement, such as Father Diamacoun Senghor come out of prison after serving their sentences with the halo of inflexible martyr.

11,464

CSO: 3419/78

BRIEFS

AFIGNAN DAM COMPLETION--Flooding of the Afignan Dam (Department of Bignona), work on which began in November 1984, commenced on Tuesday at precisely 1030 hours. The gathering at the impressive site included Chinese engineers, Senegalese workers and a crowd of distinguished guests, including the governor of Ziguinchor, the chief of staff of the minister of water resources and the director of agricultural water development and infrastructures. Flooding of the diversionary channel, coming on the heels of completion of 80 percent of construction work, marks the first technical reception of the dam, whose schedule of completion set for December 1987 might be met, according to the project co-director, Cheikh Ndiaye. Work yet to be completed includes the transversal dam, deepening of the channel and strengthening of the dike. The dam, which required financing of some 7.8 billion francs, is being built jointly by the People's Republic of China and Senegal. In addition to the 2-km-long channel, it includes a passage for small craft, a transversal dam and dike. The project will make it possible to halt salt penetration and store some 23 million cubic meters of runoff a year. Some 11,500 hectares of land, including 5,600 hectares of mangroves, will thus be protected. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Feb 87 p 9] 11,464

CSO: 3419/78

MOMOH ON IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE, PETROLEUM DELIVERY

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 18 Mar 87 p 1

[Excerpt] President Momoh gave the nation a ray of hope when he said in Pendembu at the weekend that he was optimistic that the current economic difficulty may soon come to an end. The first shipment of oil under a new arrangement between Government and a reputable organisation is expected this week, he told a crowded Kailahun APC Convention.

Another ship load of oil, he said, is due in two weeks time.

The Head of State took the opportunity to warn that as Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, SLPMB, is the only legally constituted authority to purchase and export coffee and cocoa and any person or organisation contravening laid down rules is committing a very serious offence and will face the full penalty of the law.

He stressed that the vital importance of such commodities to the nation's economy noting that the two commodities were among the principal foreign exchange earners for Sierra Leone.

Coffee and cocoa being among the mainstay of the country's economy, Government he said would not allow anyone to infringe laid down policies with impunity to the detriment of the nation.

The Head of State told the mammoth gathering that Government appreciated the meaningful contribution from Kailahun district to the nation's development and in the shortest possible time the administration would effect development programme in the area particularly in the road network sector.

He said one of his ardent desires was the success of the green revolution programme and for farmers to be among the wealthiest people in the country.

In his move to upgrade health services in the country, President Momoh handed over on behalf of the Government drugs, mattresses, foams and beds estimated at more than Le242,000 to the Kailahun Government hospital.

/12828

CSO: 3400/372

MINES MINISTER, EXPORTERS MEET: INDUSTRY LIMITATIONS

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Licensed exporters of diamond and gold have held a series of meetings with Mines Minister Birch Conteh and Finance Minister Sheka Kanu to discuss the controversial issue surrounding the limiting of the number of gold and diamond exporters to five.

At a final meeting held last week, the minister of Finance, the minister of Mines and exporters agreed that all those licensed exporters who had renewed their licences would be allowed to export gold and diamond.

But it was emphasised, a strict adherence to "performance criteria" should be ensured

by the licensed exporters. Any exporter who declares less than 200,000 dollars in foreign exchange earnings in one year, would have his licence withdrawn.

It was also agreed that the amount of export in dollars on the C.D.2 form must be deposited at a local bank before the minerals leave the country.

The exporters complain that the 3% taxation on the total value of diamonds and gold exported was too hefty and that this would put them at a severe disadvantage over other dealers who do not only export without licences, but do not even declare their foreign exchange earnings. The 3% taxation

has now been knocked off.

Although the total number of licences issued out are seventeen but only nine holders of such licences export regularly and declare their proceeds.

A large group of exporters are in actual fact smugglers who buy no export licences from Government. A large number of foreign dealers, especially Marakas and Guineans take diamonds out of the country without going through the laid down procedure. These are the same people who bring in dollars into the country and operate outside the banking system to accelerate the parallel market.

One point that has resulted into a deadlock in the argument put across by the exporters that at the uncontrolled rate of floatation of the Leone, any attempt by them to surrender forex earnings at any week's rate would lead them into operating at a loss as the forthcoming weeks exchange rate would have gone up.

The government has still not suggested an alternative.

/12828
CSO: 3400/372

DIAMOND SALE PROJECTIONS REMAIN GLOOMY

Freetown WE YONE in English 14 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Diamond sales by tender through the tender system, conducted by the National Diamond Mining Company through the Bank of Sierra Leone last Wednesday, showed a slight improvement as compared with last December.

But an executive member of the NDMC expressed disappointment over the outcome of the sales.

A spokesman of the company explained that it had been hoped that the sales would result in appreciable foreign exchange returns which could have gone a long way towards providing much-needed spare parts for the company's ageing machines at the Yengema plant.

Another sale is being arranged for mid-April to see whether there will be improvement in the situation.

When sales jumped up to Le2.64 million in October last year, there were signs of growing confidence in the diamond industry.

And when in December last year 7,225 carats of diamonds yielded 1,146,730 US dollars, the reason, given was operational problems at Yengema.

The Managing Director of the National Diamond Mining Company, Mr Abu a Koroma, told "We Yone" that the company was faced with problems at its ageing plants--Nos. 10 and 11--and at the separator house, couple with old bulldozer draglines and very old dumpers, which have affected output.

/12828

CS0: 3400/373

PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD PURCHASES SLOW, SMUGGLING SUSPECTED

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 19 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board may run into serious financial problems, and may be unable to meet its coffee quota commitments, if the snail pace manner in which coffee trickles to the company's buying centres continues.

Our Eastern province correspondent reports that the poor purchases made by SLPMB agents may not be unconnected with the very organised buying of Sierra Leone's produce by buyers who have set-up shop just outside the Sierra Leone border.

An SLPMB official recently stated that up to the

S.L.P.M.B. Boss
Y.T. Sesay.

middle of February, purchases were only one-third of the purchases made by the company over the same period last year.

A drop in the purchase of produce can spell disaster in a country in which SLPMB is looked up to for foreign exchange, especially in case of emergencies.

Although the SLPMB pays as much as Le24 per pound for coffee, some farmers are attracted to the better prices paid by Guinean and Liberian buyers, who sometimes even pay in convertible currency, such as the dollar or sterling.

The SLPMB has the sole monopoly to buy and export

produce, but last year, on a purely experimental basis the company Messrs James International purchased more produce than the SLPMB.

This sparked off a controversy, raising the question whether it was not now about time to allow other organised companies to purchase produce as this would help buy more of the produce which would otherwise escape SLPMB agents and at the same time beef up the competence of the SLPMB by allowing the company to operate in a more competitive atmosphere.

Government's verdict was that to allow private individuals to purchase and export produce, would undermine the SLPMB and make it difficult to control the foreign exchange that would accrue from the export of the produce.

The point was however, proven by James International that this country can actually buy

more produce than what the SLPMB is buying at the moment.

Although during his speech at the Kailahun convention the President stated that the SLPMB has the sole monopoly to purchase and export produce and it would amount to a crime if private individuals undertook the purchase and export of produce the final resolutions adopted clearly indicated that Eastern province public opinion is clearly anti-SLPMB as the sole agent.

In paragraph eight of the resolutions, the delegates stated: "that government reviews the SLPMB Act with a view to either breaking the export monopoly with respect to produce or restructuring the functions and mode of operations of the SLPMB especially vis-a-vis the development needs and the socio-economic well-being of the people in the produce plantation areas."

The MP for Kailahun Central J.J. Ngobeh recently

told the New Citizen that the SLPMB's aloofness in its relationship with the farmers of Kailahun district has alienated the ordinary farmer from the corporation.

He complained that some farmers were arrested by military personnel and forced to sell their produce to SLPMB agents.

Said Mr. Ngobeh: "Harassment of farmers will not solve the problem. The SLPMB should improve on its method of communication and should desist from the notion that they can sit in Freetown and tell farmers where to sell their produce, without the SLPMB attempting to improve conditions under which farmers operate."

The managing director of the SLPMB Mr Yayah T. Sesay insists that demonopolising purchase and export of produce was a purely government business.

NEW INTERNAL AIR FLIGHT COMPANY LAUNCHING

Freetown WE YONE in English 14 Mar 87 p 8

[Text] Plans have been completed for the launching of a new service commercial internal air service by helicopter, which is expected to take place on Thursday, March 19.

The service will be run by a joint Sierre Leonean and British Company which will be known as Provincial Air Services.

The company will run a shuttle service between Lungi International Airport and Government Wharf, and shortly after Thursday's opening, expects to start its provincial flights on commercial and charter basis to principal provincial towns including Bo, Kenema, Kono and Bonthe.

This is the area previously covered by the old Sierra Leone Airways, when it operated an internal air service.

According to one of the directors of the company, Mr. Nigel Rapp, a new terminal is to be built at Lumley Beach, next to Mammy Yoko Hotel, to accomodate flights from Lungi.

Already, one of the two helicopters which is of Polish Kitty-Hawk make, operated by twin Allison American engine, has arrived and the second one is expected shortly.

The helicopters are capable of carrying nine passengers and can also be used as an ambulance carrying two stretchers each, plus medical attendant.

Provincial Air Services whose local director is Mrs Salwa Dworzak, have an electric can for conveying luggages at the airport and also a 15-seater bus to transport passengers to various hotels in town.

/12828

CSO: 3400/373

GOVERNMENT COMPROMISES WITH STUDENTS: COLLEGES REOPEN

Freetown WE YONE in English 14 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Students of three colleges which were ordered to be closed at the end of January, following a confrontation between students and government over feeding arrangements, return to campus today, following the lifting of the temporary ban by the government.

They are the two constituent colleges of the University of Sierra Leone--Fourah Bay College and Njala University College--and the Milton Margai Teachers College at Goderich.

The students themselves--many of whom had expressed regret for the violence that followed--had been growing tired of staying at home and their future hanging in the balance.

This week's announcement of the re-opening of the colleges therefore came as a welcome relief.

In reaching the decision to re-open the colleges, government again reiterated its recognition of the escalation in the cost of living, but has not yielded on students demand for increases in boarding allowances, bearing in mind the fact that its decision will affect not only the three colleges which were not involved in the agitation over food.

To ensure that students get two square meals a day, as had been conceded during the earlier negotiations, government has decided that caterers at all colleges will be supplied rice at a subsidized rate of Le 170 per bag.

Government will also ensure that palmoil is supplied to the colleges at 50 percent of the market price.

Fish will also be subsidized at a rate close to 50 percent.

In addition, the caterers will use college facilities and will not pay for electricity, rent and other charges.

According to well-informed sources within the Ministry of Education, a committee set up after the recent crisis has recommended the scrapping of the full scholarship award scheme in favour of grants in-aid.

All students on government scholarship have been re-applying for such awards following a broadcast announcement from the Ministry.

/12828

CSO: 3400/373

BRIEFS

LEBANESE CULTURAL UNION ELECTIONS--Popular businessman Mr Adel Mullah has been reelected President of the Freetown Chapter of the World Lebanese Cultural Union. The election which was held in Freetown at the weekend elected a new 15-man Executive to run the affairs of the Union for the next two years. Other members of the new Executive are:--Mr. Adel Mullah--President, Mr. Adib Youayek--Vice President, Mr. Farid Hassanyeh--Vice President, Mr. Ali Basma--Secretary, Mr Mohammed Khalil--Assistant Secretary, Mr. Khalil Fakhoury--Publicity Secretary, Mr. Radwan Aka--Treasurer, Mr. Anwar Toufie--Assistant Treasurer. Other members are Mr. Youssef Bahsoon Mr Adel El-Alis Mr. Nameh Mackie, Mr. Faisal Basma; Mr. Ghassan Wansa, Mr. Ahmad Abdallah and Mr. Maroun Bustam--Member. [Text][Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 19 Mar 87 pp 1, 8]/12828

CS0: 3400/373

BRIEFS

KAMPALA PLO OFFICE REOPENED--Kampala, 22 Mar (UNA/PANA)--PLO has reopened its office in Kampala, and its acting representative, Mr Zaydi Khadar [name as received], on Friday presented his letters of credentials to Uganda foreign minister, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi. Mr Ibrahim advised the PLO to consolidate the unity of the Palestinian people and to concentrate their activities on occupied territories. He noted that freedom is indivisible and stressed that as the NRM [National Resistance Movement] fought for justice in Uganda, it is duty-bound to support the struggle of the people of Palestine. The acting PLO representative briefed the minister on the situation in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon as well as in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. [Text]
[Dakar PANA in English 1220 GMT 22 Mar 87 EA] /9738

CSO: 3400/355

ZIMBABWE

LABOR MINISTER PREDICTS INCREASE IN RSA REFUGEES

MB231228 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] The Minister of Labor, Manpower Planning, and Social Welfare, Comrade Frederick Shava, says Zimbabwe sees South Africa as a refugee-producing government and is preparing itself to help any persons fleeing the apartheid system. He told delegates to a week-long conference of the All-Africa Conference Churches that the Pretoria regime had become ruthless and Zimbabwe was expecting more people to cross into the country. Comrade Shava called for concerted efforts by the government, churches, and other nongovernmental organizations in educating the public about the plight of refugees in the country. He said that there were many South Africans who were living in various countries in the world and every SADCC country has either South African or Namibian refugees.

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CSO: 3400/366

BRIEFS

NEW REFUGEE CAMP FOR MOZAMBICANS--Harare--Another camp is to be opened for Mozambican refugees in the Chiredzi area in south-eastern Zimbabwe. There are more than 60 000 refugees from Mozambique in the country and more are arriving every day. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees reports that recent arrivals are accommodated in tents by the Zimbabwe Red Cross and other private agencies before being moved to more developed camps. The Social Welfare Minister, Mr Frederick Shava, said recently the refugees were being taught skills such as carpentry and welding, to help them to be productive when they eventually returned to their homes. Many have fled from the war in Mozambique. Zimbabweans have been urged to contribute to the Mozambique Friendship Association solidarity fund which is assisting the refugees.--The Star's Africa News Service. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Mar 87 p 13] /9317

IMPORT AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Zimbabwe and Japan today signed an agreement of 2.83 million dollars for the importation of corrugated metal pipes to be used in the construction and rehabilitation of small bridges in the communal areas. [Excerpt] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Mar 87 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/366

SOUTH AFRICA

SHARP INCREASE REPORTED IN DEFENSE SPENDING

MB231515 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text] South Africa's annual defense budget increased sharply from R44m in 1960 to R5.23bn in 1986, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said in a report released last week.

Official figures show this escalation in defense spending: government spent R210m in 1972; R1.3bn in 1976; R3.75bn in 1984 and R4.27bn in 1985.

Last year's official defense budget of R5.23bn represented only an estimate of defense expenditure, was supplemented by the "mini budget" later in the financial year, the ECC said.

The ECC added this figure did not include several "hidden" items of defense spending. For example, last year R323m from the budget surplus was placed in the special defense account, the size of which was not disclosed. In 1985, R5757m was spent on the defense budgets of the "independent" homelands.

And, according to Reg Green of the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, South Africa spends about R1.2bn on the war in Namibia.

Money budgeted for the SWA Territorial Force fell under the finance vote, while the amount spent on defense housing and buildings fell under the Department of Public Works vote. Taking this into consideration, it was estimated 1986 real defense expenditure was more than R7.5bn.

According to the 1986 reports of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, South Africa had a total of 423,000 people in its armed reserves--106,400 people in its Armed Forces, including 64,000 national servicemen. The country had a further 167,000 active reserves and 150,000 people in its national reserve.

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CSO: 3400/367

GOVERNMENT BALANCES SECURITY ACTION WITH REFORM

MB250545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has been said that in successfully countering a revolution, security action can contribute only 20 percent of the solution. The remainder consists of appropriate political action. Since it is generally recognized that revolutionary forces are at work in South Africa, a state of emergency is in force for that reason. It is important to know to what extent the tough security measures are being coordinated with political initiatives.

In fact, according to the deputy minister of law and order, Mr Roelf Meyer, the two aspects are inextricably linked in the planning and implementation of the state's response to organized radical violence in South Africa. Listing the three stages of that response in a newspaper interview, he said: The state of emergency is a method and not a goal, and never can be.

The first of the three stages was the restoration of stability in the black areas. Much of this had now been done, Mr Meyer said, although intensive revolutionary propaganda was still being conducted. The second objective would be to restore normality in matters such as local government, education and transport and other services. The third would involve the actual lifting of the emergency in a climate in which normal negotiations on evolutionary reform could take place.

Until nearly a year ago revolutionary groups inside and outside South Africa were making secret of their immediate goal: to make the black areas of the country ungovernable. They followed a two-pronged strategy. The first was that of mass intimidation and terrorism of their own people. Hundreds were murdered, many of them by the gruesome technique of necklacing, and many more suffered the destruction of their houses and other possessions. The only adequate response to that offensive was tough security action, and this was imposed when the state of emergency was declared 9 months ago.

The second part of the campaign was the propaganda offensive--highlighting grievances, denigrating reforms and rejecting negotiation as an approach to resolving problems. The response to that apart from a counteracting information effort, had to be essentially political. As far as possible in the face of radical attempts at sabotage, the reform program to rectify real economic, social and political grievances had to be maintained. That this was done in spite of the radicals' destructive campaign to undermine it is shown by the fact that last year South Africa experienced the most fundamental reforms in its history as an independent state.

But in this matter also the political and security aspects had to be dealt with in a unified framework. The most straightforward socioeconomic initiatives required an environment of stability--the first stage of the program in the state of emergency--if they were to progress satisfactorily to the benefit of the people. More than that, political reform through negotiation could hardly be expected to get underway while moderate black leaders were afraid to state their views openly, not only the leaders who favored peaceful rather than violent settlement of conflicts but the community at large would remain silent as long as those committed to violence continued to threaten lives and to demonstrate their strength by disrupting education and municipal services.

Hence the need to go beyond security action in the state of emergency, into the politically orientated stage of normalizing civic affairs in a peaceful climate.

It is a misconception that stability in South Africa at this time can be achieved solely through either security measures or political change. The two have to go together, the one underpinning the other.

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CSO: 3400/367

HNP OFFERS TO SIGN PACT IF CP ACCEPTS CHANGES

MB241430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria, 24 Mar (SAPA)--In yet another 11th-hour attempt to rescue the rightwing election pact, which failed again last night, the Herstigte Nasionale Party has offered to sign the agreement negotiated with the Conservative Party through mediators--provided the CP agrees to changes in its list of 17 unopposed constituencies.

At a press conference in Pretoria, the HNP's leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said he was prepared to sign the agreement and reconsider his own candidacy for the Hercules constituency, provided the CP agreed to nominate its exclusive candidates only in the parliamentary seats it already held.

The agreement which was to have been signed yesterday after go-between negotiations by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and rightwing businessmen, stipulated the CP could nominate candidates in Hercules, Overvaal, Randfontein and Fauresmith.

Mr Marais said these seats were not held by the CP and had never been part of the agreement in principle by the two parties following AWB intervention in the dispute.

Although Mr Marais said he had a number of options to consider regarding his own candidacy in Hercules--including not standing at all in the elections--CP acceptance of his offer could open the way for his exclusive rightwing representation in the constituency, where a senior CP MP, Mr Salmon Barnard, has already been nominated.

Mr Marais said it had been decided today to bypass the mediation channel of the AWB and rightwing businessmen, and make the HNP's offer directly to the CP.

Responding to questions, he said the offer had not yet been made but that the CP would be informed "within half-an-hour." No immediate comment was available from the CP.

Mr Willie Marais, chairman of the HNP, said Mr Jaap Marais was making this personal sacrifice in the interests of "a united Afrikanerdom to fight the Botha Government effectively."

According to the AWB-negotiated agreement which "crashed" yesterday, the HNP would nominate exclusive candidates in the constituencies of Rustenburg, Sasolburg, Roodeplaat, Pretoria West, Stamderton, Wonderboom, Pretoria Central, Vryheid, Virginia and Smithfield.

The AWB withdrew itself as a mediator last night after Mr Jaap Marais allegedly refused to sign the agreement after undertaking verbally to do so.

Mr Marais had wanted to add an amendment that he could reconsider his position in view of the fact there was no candidacy available to him if in terms of the agreement.

Mr Marais said today his statement to negotiations that he was prepared to sign the agreement even though there was no provision for his own candidacy had not been acceptable and that they had asked him to "sleep on it."

"I think it is a bit of chicanery to say I undertook to sign and then refused to." Mr Marais said there would be "great disappointment and frustration" among rightwingers if no election pact was concluded.

The HNP had made concessions to the CP "time and again" including his statement in January this year he was prepared to accept the parliamentary leadership of the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, if he was elected. He had also decided not to stand in the Waterberg constituency against Dr Treurnicht.

Mr Marais said the agreement acceptable to the HNP made no provision for a candidacy for himself and that he would be considering his options over the next few days. These included not standing in the election on 6 May at all or ousting one of the candidates already named by the HNP. He was, however, opposed in principle to the latter course of action as all the HNP candidates were "fine men."

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CSO: 3400/367

BRIEFS

GROUP AREAS SAID 'NOT DISCRIMINATORY'--The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says people who are trying to destroy the right of communities to have their own residential areas, schools, and institutions are creating problems for South Africa. Addressing a public meeting in East London, Mr Heunis said the principles of the Group Areas Act were not discriminatory but could be utilized as a positive measure by all communities. He said the act was keeping pace with the realities of South Africa and made provision for groups to live as communities. It also gave individuals and communities the right to possess property. [Text]
[Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Mar 87 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/367 .

ANC REPORTEDLY OPPOSES SCHOOL BOYCOTTS

MB271605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1604 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, March 27, SAPA--An African National Congress delegation urged the Cape Teachers Professional Association [CTPA] at the recent meeting in New York to get pupils back in the classrooms.

The rector of the Peninsula Technikon and CTPA president, Mr Franklin Sonn, told delegates at a representative council meeting in Bellville South today that the ANC, contrary to some misconceptions, did not support school boycotts.

He said the ANC delegation asked him point-blank what the CTPA was doing to break the class boycott.

"This dominated the discussions from tea until lunch. I am telling you now that they asked us to get pupils back in their classes. This is the message I received in New York," Mr Sonn said.

He said in a subsequent interview that the talks had been held at his request because he wanted to know the ANC's viewpoint on school boycotts.

Mr Sonn said the ANC delegation comprised Mr Johnny Makathini, head of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the nation; ANC military wing] in London; Mr Ned Mnumzan, the head of the ANC mission at the United Nations; a Professor Mosando, a member of the ANC national education council and the organization's shadow minister of manpower; Mr Tim Maseko, principal of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania; Mr Don Nagany, a teacher at the college and Mr Solly Simden, the ANC public relations officer at the United Nations.

He said members of the ANC delegation emphasized that education had to continue and that the quality of education should be relevant to the situation in South Africa.

"I assured them that we were already teaching education which was relevant and that this was especially so in a subject like history. Here we try to show pupils that they have their own heroes."

Contrary to the government's allegations, he found that the members of the delegation were committed nationalists and not communists.

He referred to the many pupils who were in jail after having been convicted of public violence.

"We can say today they are not our children, thank God for that. But what about tomorrow?"

He said children were looking for answers about the future and teachers had to help them.

Referring to the archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, he said he risked his life because he was trying to bring two warring groups together.

Archbishop Tutu was criticized by members of the black community when he spoke to the state president, P.W. Botha, last year. He was also criticized by some sectors after having had talks with the ANC recently.

Archbishop Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, had important roles to play and they had to be supported, Mr Sonn said.

He said "the struggle" did not revolve around the removal of discriminatory laws or around the Group Areas Act. It was a struggle to break down apartheid. Talks about dismantling the Group Areas Act were just the subterfuge, Mr Sonn said.

He said teachers had to question what they were doing.

"We cannot be accused in these times of helping to support the pillars of apartheid," he said.

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CSO: 3400/381

CISKEI REJECTS TRANSKEI CHIEF'S CALL FOR CLOSER TIES

MB292025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1956 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] East London March 29 SAPA--Ciskei has rejected a call by Transkei's prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, for a new regional government for the eastern Cape, calling Chief Matanzima's suggestions insulting and insincere.

In a statement released yesterday, the Ciskei Government said Transkei would first have to sign a peace treaty guaranteeing regional security.

The statement said Ciskei would reject any attempt by Transkei to amalgamate with, or annex Ciskei, and said any plan for regional cooperation should not interfere with sovereignty of states in the region.

Calling on Chief Matanzima to "reconcile the statement on the regional plan with his refusal to sign a peace treaty involving Ciskei, Transkei and South Africa", Ciskei said it strongly believed there could be no fruitful regional cooperation without security.

"Chief Matanzima owes southern Africa an explanation for the aborted raid and attempted murder of Ciskei's president," the Ciskei statement said.

On Friday, Chief Matanzima told over 20,000 people at a Tembu commemoration service that his government was considering a new regional constitutional plan for the area between the Umzimkhulu River and the Gamtoos River, including Port Elizabeth.

He said his government advocated "dialogue between the leaders of the region to negotiate a constitutional dispensation."

He appealed to the Ciskeians to perceive his government's aims objectively, adding that if the people of the region wished it, Ciskei's president, Mr Lennox Sebe, could head the new dispensation.

Reacting to the statement, Ciskei said that, a few weeks ago, when a new regional plan was announced in East London, Chief Matanzima had admitted he did not have details of the plan.

Ciskei said Chief Matanzima had shown he had no previous comprehensive plan for his country's future participation in a broader southern Africa, while Ciskei had a well-formulated plan which had been presented to the South African Government in February 1980.

ZULU FACTION FIGHTING KILLS 19 IN NATAL

MB310713 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 30 Mar 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's eastern province of Natal is, by all appearances, a pretty violent place to live at the moment if you are black. There have been repeated clashes between Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Zulu movement and supporters of the radical United Democratic Front. Now there has been a fresh outbreak of mayhem involving Zulu against Zulu. From Durban, Subry Govender reports:

[Govender] At least another 19 people have been killed and several others have been injured in a fresh outbreak of faction fighting between two tribes in the Msinga area of the Natal Province of South Africa. According to the South African police, the tribesmen were killed when fighting broke out between the (Ngcengeni) and Ngubo Zulu tribes in the Tugela Ferry area of the Msinga district. It is understood the tribal warriors uses [word indistinct] guns, sticks, knives, and spears to attack one another. At the end of the battle, which raged for several hours, 15 members of the (Ngcengeni) faction and 4 members of the Ngubo faction were killed. Several others were also seriously injured. Trouble in the area has been simmering since 19 March, when hundreds of Ngcengeni tribesmen confronted the police. Four of them were arrested after they exchanged gunfire with the police. The South African police said they also averted a possible clash early this month when about 20 tribespeople were about to be involved in a battle. Twenty-seven [word indistinct] firearms were confiscated by the police from the tribesmen. The Msinga district of Zululand is one of the most notorious areas for faction (?fighting) between different tribes of the Zulu nation.

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CSO: 3400/381

1,000 BARAGWANATH HOSPITAL WORKERS STRIKE

MB271919 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 14

[Text] More than 1,000 auxiliary staff at Baragwanath Hospital yesterday downed tools to demand, among other things, the reinstatement of two workers and the lifting of another's suspension.

Cleaners, porters, security guards, laundry workers, gardeners, messengers, kitchen staff and ward attendants stopped work at 7 am.

The hospital's chief superintendent, Dr Chris van den Heever yesterday said a number of security personnel had failed to report for duty yesterday.

He said they would investigate workers' demands. His statement gave no indication how many non-classified workers were involved in the work stoppage.

The dispute follows the sacking and eviction from the hospital hostel of two security guards, Mr Shadrack Mathebula and Mr Josiah Pitlo, on February 13, this year.

Workers told THE SOWETAN that the two were fired after they had refused to be transferred to another department. They said the two, like all other non-classified workers, had unknowingly signed an agreement empowering the hospital to transfer them to any department.

The workers claim two other workers in the maternity kitchen had also been made to sign similar forms to make way for new applicants to occupy their posts.

A worker, who asked not to be named had claimed that for a long time they had been harrassed, victimised and dismissed unfairly by the hospital authorities.

He said other workers such as clerks and assistant nurses supported the strikers.

The auxiliary workers' demands include:

- The lifting of ambulance driver, Mr Johannes Komelane's suspension;
- A minimum wage of R450 a month;
- Recognition of their union, The General Allied Workers Union;
- The abolition of the agreement forms empowering the hospital to transfer and dismiss workers at 24-hours' notice; and
- Terminating the services of a private security company.

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CSO: 3400/381

BLACK HOUSING SHORTAGE AT 'CRITICAL STAGE'

MB290846 Joahannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by David Jackson]

[Text] The black housing shortage has reached critical proportions and is worsening--at a time when the glut in white housing is growing.

Shock new statistics by the National Building Research Institute of the CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] indicates that the backlog could be as high as 832,000--300,000 more than forecast.

Experts believe the dramatic increase could be the result of the relaxation of influx control.

The new figures are contained in an updated report by Dr Robie de Vos, chief economist of the CSIR's National Building Research Institute.

They are based on the premise that a third of the estimated 1,780,000 people living in non-family housing units require family housing for their relatives living outside the urban areas as a result of the influx Control Act--now abolished.

The backlog figure of 538,000 units--on which state departments are believed to base their projections--assumes that close to one in six of blacks living in compounds and similar establishments, or as tenants in private homes, requires a separate family home in the urban areas.

The report, "Housing Under Group Areas and Influx Control Legislation," contains other shocking facts.

--Discussing overcrowding in black townships, it says: "The fact that 5.9-million people presently live in only 466,000 relatively small housing units--an average of nearly 13 people per dwelling--is indicative of the seriousness of the situation."

--The mayor of Katlehong, near Germiston (population about 300,000) contends there are between 16 and 24 people living in each dwelling, says the report.

--In Durban, one third of Indian households are considered to be overcrowded. It is fairly common, says the report, to find six to eight people living in a two-bed-roomed flat.

--In Port Elizabeth, up to 15 to 20 people have been found to be living in three or four-roomed housing units.

--In Bloemfontein, there are many cases of between 14 and 17 people living in two-roomed houses, the report says.

--In Kimberley, about 50 percent of the households are overcrowded and up to 30 people have been found to be living in a four-roomed house.

--In Uitenhage, overcrowding has reached "critical proportions". Up to 42 people have been found living in a two-bedroomed house and up to four families in a one-bedroomed house.

The report says that if "grey" areas are established, some whites will move out.

Because of the increased demand for houses in these areas, owners would probably be able to get higher prices for their properties than would currently be the case, it says. This would enable them to move into better accommodations.

"Such a step would greatly relieve the frustrations of affluent people who are unable to obtain reasonable housing in their own areas."

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP chief spokesman on black issues, yesterday urged the government to introduce a national strategy to deal with the housing crisis.

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CSO: 3400/381

BRIEFS

SCHOOLS 'DESERTED' FOLLOWING KILLINGS--Durban March 24 SAPA--Most senior schools and some junior schools in Kwa Mashu, Durban, were deserted today following the killing of seven pupils in the township last week. The headmasters of some of the schools said the situation had not been "normal" since the killings. They said pupils reported at schools on Monday but there was a dramatic drop on Tuesday and today some schools were deserted. A member of the staff at Vuyisa Mtolo said three pupils from the school had been among those killed, and pupils had said they would mourn the deaths by not coming to school. At the Mzuvele high school the gate was locked and the school empty, as was the Inhlakanipho high school in Section D of the township. A member of staff at Inhlakanipho school said some pupils had arrived in the morning but were sent home after it was discovered other schools were deserted. The Kwesethu secondary school was empty today but pupils had attended Igugulabasha school in Ntuzuma. Residents said they expected pupils to return to school after the funeral of the deceased. The deputy secretary for education in Kwazulu, Mr Ephraim Mveve, told THE MERCURY the schools had not been closed. Pupils have gone to school in the morning but have returned home after being intimidated, Mr Mveve said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2201 GMT 25 Mar 87 MB] /6662

TRANSKEI FACTION FIGHTING STOPS--Umtata, March 27, SAPA--The faction fighting in the Bizana district of the Transkei, which claimed seven lives, has stopped, and police have been deployed in the area and are investigating. This was confirmed today by the deputy commissioner of police, General D.G. Nkalitshana, who added that the death toll had not risen. The police could not confirm that two injured had been taken to hospital, he said. The seven dead, who were reportedly hacked to death, were from the Sizindeli locality, Gen Nkalitshana said. He said apparently about three months ago, three men from Mjobe were killed and the recent faction fight had been organised as revenge by people from Mjobe. He said nine people had been arrested, and police were continuing investigations. Mobile police units from Moutn Ayliff had been deployed to investigate the trouble. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1947 GMT 27 Mar 87 MB] /6662

3.6 MILLION APPLY FOR ID CARDS--The director of the Population Register in the Department of Home Affairs, Mr Nico Visser, says more than 3.6 million applications for the new uniform ID's have been received during the past 10 months. An increase in demand for applications was recorded over the past

5 months. Mr Visser pointed out that the new ID's for blacks are exactly the same as the one issued to other population groups. With respect to Bophuthatswana citizens who are applying for the ID's, Mr Visser said Negotiations in this regard are still under way with the state's government. Tswanas who are citizens of South Africa may go ahead with the submission of their applications for their new ID's. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 26 Mar 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/381

WITS ENGINEERS INVENT RURAL WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 13-19 Mar 87 p 9

[Article by Megan Jones]

[Text] Contaminated water is the biggest killer in rural areas. A remarkably simple proposal by a group of engineers could go a long way to eradicating the problem.

EIGHT kilometres into Bophuthatswana, the tar road expires as if running out of breath. Few miss it; the only cars here lie on their backs by the side of the road, like dead insects.

Dust is everywhere. It coats the mud houses, the animals, the people's skins. Temperatures in the high thirties have driven the water into hiding.

Driving into Makanyaneng, an area between the towns of Klipgat and Medidi, the road passes over two dry river beds. Dirty foaming brown water masquerades as a third, looking as if someone upstream has pulled the plug on a dirty man's bubble bath. This is Winterveld, home to about half a million people.

No-one here knows we are over halfway through the United Nations decade for international drinking water supply and sanitation. Even if they did, they would be right in thinking it will not improve their lot.

But "appropriate technology" is about to, reaching the parts other, more grandiose plans cannot.

The people of Makanyaneng have a severe water problem: they don't have much when the rivers run dry, and the little they have is contaminated.

There are two open wells in the area which have become infected with seepage from nearby latrine pits.

The only other place to find water is below the dry river beds; dig deep enough and water from the shallow water table will fill the hole. This water is even more of a health hazard.

A third option — to buy water from someone with access to borehole water, at 1c per litre — is too expensive for nearly everyone.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that 80 percent of the world's illness and disease comes from contaminated water supplies. Children are the first victims, dying not from typhoid and cholera outbreaks, but from diarrhoea and dysentery. The number of children who die each year from such diseases in Winterveld is hard to tell because parents tend not to register them until they have survived the first year.

There is fresh water lying beneath the people's feet, but tapping it costs money.

On the last Wednesday in February, more than 200 of the area's plot owners, sub-tenants and community worker gathered in a schoolroom to discuss a solution to their water problems. Three engineers on a 15-month-old "alternative technology" project set up by the University of the Witwatersrand were on hand to lend advice.

Three options were proposed. The first was to dig more wells. The second, to sink a borehole. The third is to introduce a home-made water filter made from a 1180 litre drum, sand and gravel from the dry river beds, and dirty water. It would provide enough clean water for a family to drink and cook with daily, at a total cost of R35.

The plant, invented by Len Abrams as part of an MSc project at Wits, is an adaptation of slow sand filtration, known to water engineers everywhere. His is made from a second-hand drum, the top 1/3 of which has been sliced off, inverted and balanced on top of the main drum on wooden supports.

The main bulk of the drum is filled with a layer of gravel and sand through which the water is filtered.

The user pours two buckets of dirty water into the reservoir each day, and in four hours collects the same amount of pure water, which falls within the WHO's guidelines for drinking water quality.

An experimental filter, monitored for five months, has been found to reduce bacteria by up to 99.9 percent. Its success is held in a thin slimy layer of algae and biological predators of bacteria which forms on top of the sand. This "schmutzdecke", as it is known, actively entraps, digests and breaks down organic matter in the water. If disturbed, the layer naturally reasserts itself in eight days.

Any aerobic (oxygen-consuming) bacteria escaping through this bio-layer are eliminated by the lack of oxygen in the body of the filter. No chemicals are needed.

The water plant embraces all the ideals of appropriate technology. EF Schumacher, the Dutch economist who first coined the term

"intermediate technology" in his book *Small is Beautiful: A study of economics as if people mattered*, would probably have given it his seal of approval.

The guru of appropriate technologists everywhere (and there are an estimated 1 000 groups worldwide, with one set up every week, according to an OECD survey), Schumacher said technology should be cheap, made from local materials, chosen and controlled by the people who need it and, importantly, simple enough to maintain using locally available skills.

The design is often improved upon by the people who live with the product; and sometimes what a supplier thinks a flaw the consumer considers an advantage. Abrams suggested to the Makanyaneng family which has been using the district's only plant for the last three months that the rate at which clean water came out of the drum was too slow to be useful. "I suggested that the holes be made bigger to let the water from the reservoir trickle through faster, but was told no, because the children would play with the tap and flood the kitchen."

A three-man department has been set up within the CSIR to tackle the problem of water contamination in rural areas.

Before the schoolhouse rendezvous, Abrams visited the centre to swap data with one member of the government team, who appreciated the logic of a cleaning machine, but preferred the idea of not letting the water get contaminated in the first place.

His solution, engineers might agree, is the more efficient of the two. But, argues Abrams, "it is a technology first solution. To protect a well, it would need to be enclosed. No latrine pits could be sited anywhere near the well, and no animals allowed to graze nearby. People couldn't live near it and would probably have to be moved further away if the well being protected was in the middle of an informal community."

"That's not engineering, that's social engineering."

The government has come up with a similar filter design, he said, and seems keen to patent it. Abrams is reluctant to follow suit: "The cost of royalties on a patented product is passed on to the end user, who is the person least able to afford it."

The merits of an appropriate technology have yet to convince everyone. In industrialised countries, it is condemned as a "backward striving dream of ecofreaks". In the Third World, it is seen as second best. Does it deserve such a bad press? "Yes and No. The problem is that keen amateurs jump headlong into problem-solving knowing little, if anything at all, about what they are doing. An instrument is rigged up, the amateur leaves the area and the next day it falls apart. People feel conned."

"Appropriate technology is not more cost-efficient because it scrimps on scientific expertise; it is cheaper because it cuts out the cost of bureaucracy."

John Abbott, who has been manning an engineering clinic in Makanyaneng for 15 months, is trying to set up a brick factory. "Inadequate sanitation is a big part of the water problem here. If bricks are produced locally, they can be used to build more toilets, and provide more jobs."

But money to back such schemes are in short supply. Until local projects become financially self-sustaining, those involved have to rely on charitable trusts for funding. "It is not the technology that costs," explains Abrams, "it is the consultancy fees. Rural areas usually cannot afford to pay First World prices, charged by engineering companies, and the companies cannot afford to charge a fee affordable to the people. We are forced to rely on the private sector which will act as a financial buffer zone, absorbing the difference in costs."

His employers, Steffan, Robertson and Kirsten, gave him a long rein to explore alternative engineering solutions commercially; they are now

setting up a specialised department, to integrate the work of social scientists, anthropologists and engineers.

But the first approach must come from the communities themselves. As soon as they can collect the capital costs of a scheme, the company will step in with the expertise, and an intervening body to absorb their consultancy fees.

Projects in the Transkei and Bophuthatswana are evidence that communities are more than ready to give it a go.

The Makanyaneng schoolhouse is booked for March 25th. Then, the community will decide which of the three water options suits them. Whichever solution they choose, they should see fresh water within a year.

BRIEFS

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION UP--The physical volume of manufacturing production for January 1987 was 4,1% higher than for January 1986. Increases were recorded in the wearing apparel, paper, rubber, plastic and basic non-ferrous metal industries. Meanwhile, retail trade sales are expected to total R3,2bn this month, a 23% rise compared with March last year, and a 1,1% increase compared with February this year. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Mar 87 p 1]/12828

FACTORY PRODUCTION UP--The volume of factory production has shown recovery in the past two quarters. After declining sharply by 5,1% during 1985, and the volume of production continuing to drop in the first half of 1986, the latter half of 1986 showed a welcome improvement. Total factory production was about 1,5% higher in the third quarter of 1986 than a year before, and preliminary figures show an improvement of more than 4% in the last quarter. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Mar 87 p 1]/12828

LOCALLY PRODUCED TRACTOR--A major feature of what is claimed to be the first locally built agricultural tractors with four-wheel drive, designed specially for South African conditions, is the extensive use made of steel supplied by Iscor. Known as the Agrico 4-plus series, the tractors are manufactured at Agrico Machinery's factory at Lichtenburg in the Western Transvaal. Three models, producing 100, 125 and 160 kilowatt respectively, were introduced in March 1986 and a fourth--a powerful 200 kilowatt model--became available in January this year. An outstanding characteristic of the Agrico tractor is that it has a fabricated steel frame instead of the conventional cast-iron frame. According to Agrico's joint managing director (technical), Mr Theo Andrag, the new range is built more along the lines of a truck than that of a tractor--a concept which is gaining ground world-wide. Approximately 90% of the steel used in the tractors, which are from 9 to 14 tons in mass, consists of Iscor plate. [Text][Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 13 Mar 87 p 3]/12828

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